

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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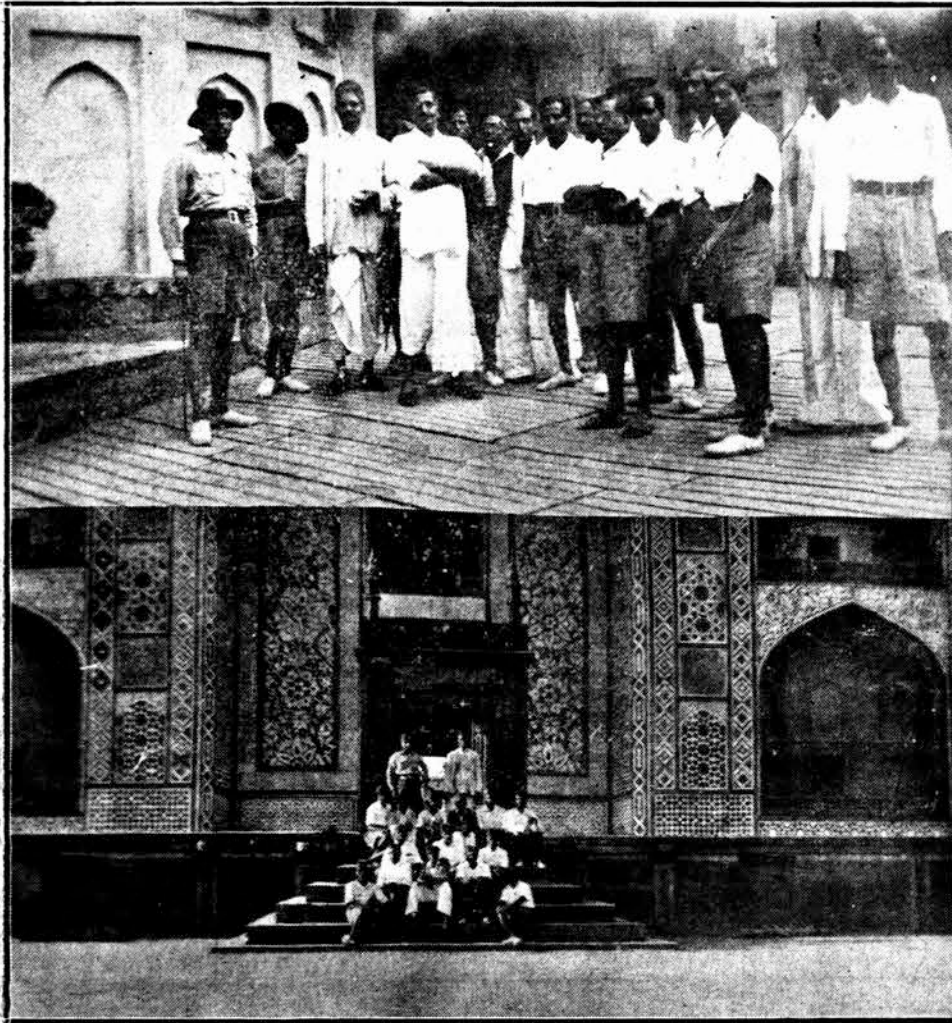
VOL. XXIV NO. 18

BOMBAY; SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1936

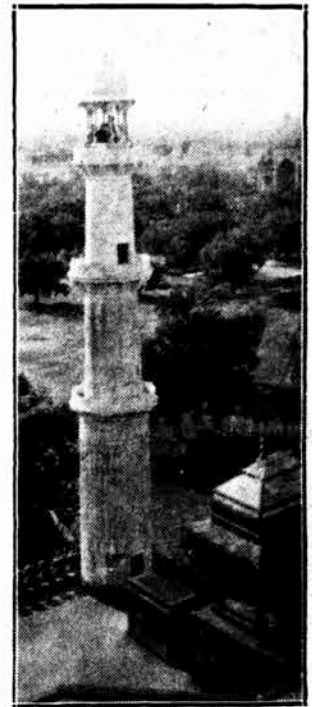
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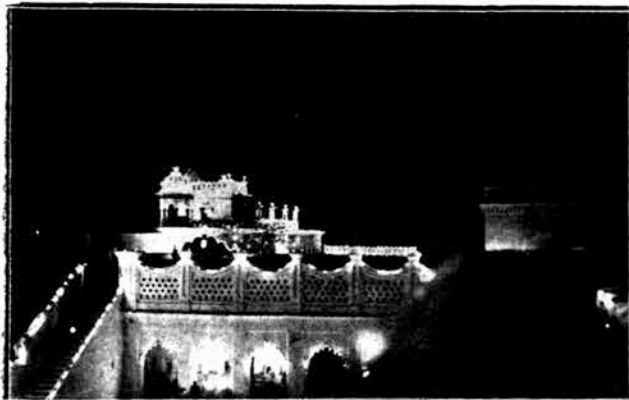
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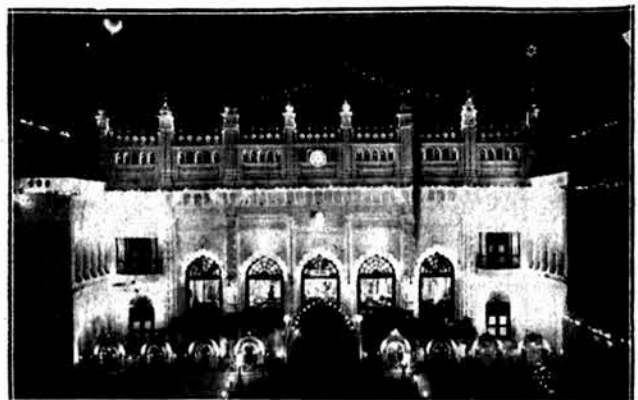
The Bombay National Guards, who were deputed to Lucknow, visited places of historic interest after Congress sessions were over. At the top picture they are seen at the Amarsingh Gate, the public entrance to Agra Fort. At the bottom, the Guards are seen at the entrance to Sikandra, famous for the tomb of Akbar.



One of the four minarets at the entrance to Akbar's tomb at Sikandra. Each minaret is more than 150 feet high. Members of the National Guards are seen at the top viewing the scenery.



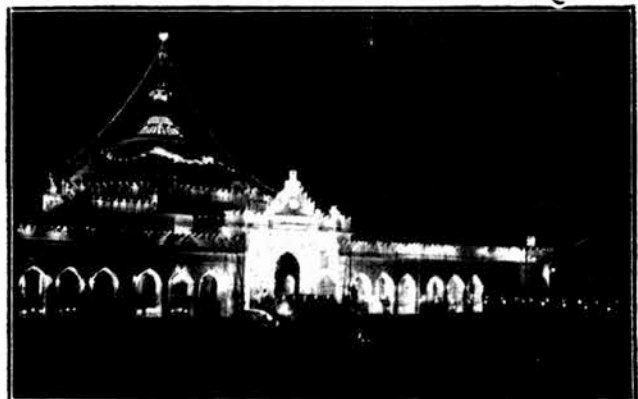
MUHURRUM ILLUMINATIONS IN LUCKNOW: Picture shows the Main Gate and Entrance to the Imambara, built by the Junior Rana of Mahmudabad.



The Imambara illuminated during Muhurram.



The main gate of the Imambara illuminated during Muhurram.



Picture shows Shah Nalof, the well-known Imambara at Lucknow, built by Ghaziuddin Haider, the first king of Oudh, illuminated during Muhurram.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1936

Rings On Fingers: Bells On Feet

BEAUTY OF BHARATA NATYA OF TANJORE

(By K. A. Chidambaram)



(1)

Tha, Dhim—Thaka, Naka—Janu,
Thaka—Dhim, Dhim—
Thaka, Thaka—Digi, Digi—Tha-
ka, Thari, Thom.
Thalangu, Thaka, dhimi—Tha-
ka, Thathingana Thom, Thalangu
Thaka, Thathinganathom,—Thal-
angu, Thathinganthom.
Ninu Nammithi—Nanu.

The orchestra echoes the "Jatis". A fair Devadasi is in the centre of the picture, "Nattuvans" in white long coats and red pith turbans sound cymbals to the "tal" of the nob. The non-chalant Mridang player on one side, the clarinet player on the other and the disinterested bag-piper in the back-ground who breathes through the leather the "Sruti" for the music, form the pillars of the orchestra. The girl in the centre regales the audience by her amazing footwork to the "tal" to the "tal" of the note and interpreting the song with patterned movements of hands and symbolic gestures. The rings on her fingers sparkle

and the bells on her feet jingle, and both give light and life to the quick turns, curves and contours of her bodily movements. A motley crowd of people forming the audience who sit on either side of the danseuse is kept spell-bound and wonderingly gaze at the beauty and grace of the feminine form. Critics there are who carve out a critics' corner for themselves even amidst the crowd. They concentrate their eyes on the steps of the danseuse and check the "tal" with their fingers only too anxious to find a lacuna between the step and the "tal". The Abhinaya critics armed with classical lore keep vigil on the movements of the limbs and gestures and some times interject with the remark "the purity of the art has gone." There are no curtains, or scenic settings or footlight except the dancing flames of the temple bell-metal lamps in whose lime light the danseuse shines. This is a picture of the Bharata Natya or "Nautch" as it obtains in Tanjore to-day.

Kathakali And Nautch

Like Kathakali of Malabar, the Nautch is claimed to be a distinct kind of dance, but the line of demarcation vapours into thin air when one examines, the Mudras, Abhinaya, gestures, and patterns of hand and foot movements used in both of them. Though the Bhavas are mostly similar, the difference arises mostly in the emphasis on Rasas (sentiment). The aesthetic appeal of both the dances consists in the deft use of Mudras combined with Abhinaya, expression and gestures which create the proper senti-

ment or Rasas called Shanta (quietish), Shringara (erotic), Rudra, (furious) Veera (heroic) Hasya (comic) Karuna (pathetic), etc. Though all these Rasas are common for both kinds of dances, the Rudra and Veera Rasas are the dominant note in Kathakali. By strange sartorial make-up, by elaborate use of colours green and red in the face and white rice paste for nob on forehead and nose, to the accompaniment of the beat of the "Chenda" and "Chemangalam," the Kathakali artists raise visions of epic heroism and portray scenes of battle, love, lust and bloodshed. Their dance leans more towards the "Thandava" type, since they have to portray characters of the mythological, demonical and the divine type.

All-Female Cast

The Bharata Natya of Tanjore belongs to the "Lasya" type, easy soft and feminine in expressions of beauty and grace and bears a close resemblance to Kathak and Manipuri schools of Indian dancing. In the nautch, the danseuse needs no elaborate facial decorations, or use of colours for the enlargement of eyes and eye brows, but uses only an extra layer of rouge. Even the sartorial make-up is quite ordinary, the lace sari and coloured pyjama forming the whole stock, while diamond ear rings, diamond nose-screw and rings inset with precious stones of various hues adorn the body. While in Kathakali many characters crowd the stage, the Nautch is purely a solo affair, even if sometimes two danseuses appear as performers. But the main difference consists in this i.e. the Kathakali is an all-male cast,



(2)

while the Nautch is the sole monopoly of women.

Origin Of Nautch

The origin of the nautch is not yet out of the thick of controversy of rival schools of chronology. While students of Kathakali fix the chronology of that art between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries out of Ramanattam and Krishnattam, being the

(Continued on page 34)



(3)

Kumari Bala Sarasvati, the young dancer from the South, has for the last several years been mentioned in dance circles all over the country. Bombay has not had the chance to see her. Her visit and the recital are looked forward to, naturally, with great eagerness by the most dance alert of Indian cities.

The photographs reproduced above do not indicate the beauty of movement which they can only suggest. But they do indicate a figure slim and trained to respond to the technical demands of "Bharata Natya".

(1) The beauty of gestures, (2) the freedom of the arms and (3) the rhythmic sway of the body are indicative, clearly, of the skill of the young and talented danseuse from the South.

For Latest Tele-
grams, Commercial
and Sporting News

—See pages 17 to

WANTED-A SHE-VICEROY

(By G. L. M.)

The recent change in Viceroyalty leaves one rather cold owing to an inevitable feature of monotony. Similar scenes were enacted, we remember, when Lord Reading took over charge from Lord Chelmsford, when Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading and Lord Willingdon stepped into the gubernatorial shoes of Lord Irwin. Despite broadcasting and the presence of salaaming cultivators, an element of genuine novelty is absent. For, after all, repetition may be the best kind of petition, but it tends to rob a function of its charm.

Government must, therefore, do something which must revolutionise this procedure and strike the imagination of "the masses" who are now the only people with whom contacts have to be developed and from whom inspiration has to be drawn. Why not a She-Viceroy the next time? Persons gifted with imperial imagination are attracted from time to time to the grand idea of having a member of the Royal family as a Viceroy of India. This, it is anticipated, will elicit all the traditional reverence of the masses for a personal monarch. It will be remembered that only a couple of years ago, Lord Willingdon frankly confessed that although a home-ruler by tradition and conviction, he could not rule his own home. This admission evoked the sympathy of many a householder. It had a ring of pathos in it like the strong plea of some economic experts for cancellation of personal debts along with national ones. But the problem is not merely personal.

Ever since the Queen's Proclamation, it has been recognised that the most important quality and qualification needed in a Viceroy is sympathy. All the requests of sectional interests and sectarian bodies must be sympathetically considered; all the claims of individual careerists and big job-hunters and committee-manias must be sympathetically adjusted; all the demands of na-

tionalists must be sympathetically rejected; all the inconvenient politicians must be sympathetically arrested and sympathetically released. Gold exports must be sympathetically encouraged and British goods given preference out of sheer sympathy. It is sympathy which demands the embodiment of reciprocity in constitutional safeguards. Even forcible feeding and air-bombing are prompted by sympathy—the one for saving the life of the hunger-striker, the other for saving the military expenditure of India. Sympathy is the key-note—whatever the tune.

Lady With Capital L

Now it is undeniable except by misanthropes that women have an abundance of sympathy. That is why they make better nurses (vide Lady with the Lamp). An old Hindustani requires above all to be carefully nursed. Consequently, a Lady-Viceroy is the prime need of the hour, the supreme necessity of the moment, etc., etc. If there can be a Queen and an Empress why not a Vicerene, Ruler? If women can be Cabinet members and ambassadors, why cannot we have a Lady as a Viceroy—a Lady with a capital L? For persons with titles of capital letters only can distinguish themselves in the capital of India and safeguard vested interests.

What should be her designation? Not the Vicerene, the feminine of a Viceroy. The difficulty is patent, but the question of the proper designation of a Lady Viceroy is outside the sphere of the special responsibilities of the Governor-General and is an imperial issue which only the Secretary of State can decide in consultation with the Privy Council, the Law Officers of the Crown, the Lord Chamberlain, not to mention the Duchy of Lancaster.

Here is what will happen when the next Viceroy comes to India.

At Gateway In 1941

Bombay, 1st April, 1941.

Her Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency Lord Unwilling was presented a sheaf of addresses of welcome on arrival in India by several bodies at the Apollo Bunder. Among the bodies which presented the addresses were the Bombay Corporation, the Men's Home Rule League, the Aman Sabha, the Officers' Wives' Association, the Pensioners' Families' Organisation, the Federal Women's League, the Presidency Women's Association, the Anti-Feminine Franchise League, Society for the Protection of Husbands, Society for the Preservation of Masculine Self-respect and several others. A large number of men were present on the occasion. Their sombre and dull dresses formed a pleasant contrast to the rich and gaudy colours of saris.

His Excellency Lord Unwilling who was seated near the Viceroy was dressed in an immaculate frock coat and top hat which were much admired by the gentlemen present.

Her Excellency inspected a Guard of Honour provided by GRI Guides and Military Nurses.

A touch of novelty was rendered by the presence of several rural wives who greeted Her Excellency the Viceroy with specially composed songs. After Her Excellency's departure, they confided to the press representatives that they knew that *Burra Lat Sahab* was a lady. Their intuition and

knowledge have agreeably surprised the Secretariat.

Chosen Of Womanhood

New Delhi, 2nd April, 1941.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a special message to the Women of India says that while ordinarily she took no interest in Viceroys or their automatic and routine alterations, she felt compelled to make a departure in the present instance owing to the unprecedented and unique character of the new Viceroyalty. "We are on the threshold of an era of Emancipated Womanhood," she continues, "when women of all climes and colours, irrespective of caste or creed or sex will go forth and conglomerate at the altar of Mother India bringing with them their distinctive contribution. I salute the new Viceroy as the Chosen Representative of British Womanhood on behalf of Indian Womanhood and wish that the torch of unquenchable flame of world-sisterhood will go on burning in this ancient city of Hastinapur or Indraprastha."

Her Excellency, The Viceroy

New Delhi, 3rd April, 1941.

A deputation of the Orthodox League comprising Sanatanist Hindus, Maulanas, Maulvis, etc. presented an address to Her Excellency the Viceroy requesting her to repeal the Sarda Act, withhold consent to measures for removing legal disabilities of women and ensuring equal inheritance for women and prohibit birth-control propaganda and co-education by an ordinance. They demanded that bodies like the All-India Women's Conference be declared illegal and suppressed, as they were leading to denationalisation of women.

The Society for the Protection of Husbands (Delhi Branch) which followed wanted a law for minimum domestic qualifications and maximum domestic occupation of women.

The Officers Wives' League (Central Branch) in presenting their address, recounted their difficulties in making both ends meet owing to the low scale of salaries and allowances of their husbands. They stated that they had not only to cut their coat according to their cloth but even cut their cloth according to the pocket. In the coats of their husbands. They assured Her Excellency that since the new scales were brought into operation, many civil servants were literally starving on three to four thousand rupees a month and stood in dire need of scarcity or food allowances. They added that a poignant situation had arisen when even the highest officers' wives could not give more than two dinners and three tea parties in a week. The address wanted the protection of women's interests as a special responsibility of the Governor-General in his or her individual judgment since women were an important minority like Muslims, Harijans, and people of Excluded Areas.

Her Excellency in a joint reply to all the bodies, promised to consider sympathetically their grievances, complaints, requests, demands, etc. and said that only a woman would be able to understand vividly the domestic hardships and difficulties of innumerable homes throughout the length, breadth and height of this vast land, the care of whose teeming millions is the subject-matter of sub-clause (b) of Clause (12) of Government of India Act of 1936.

In concluding, Her Excellency said, "I shall serve India full of hope, confidence and faith according to my individual judgment and at my discretion. And I have no doubt my consort who highly appreciates the kind words said by you about his charming manners and tall figure will not only take an active interest in all sports but also in all philanthropic activities carried on for the benefit of men and boys."

Easter Week

Twenty years ago at Easter posters were stuck up in Dublin which began with these words:

Irishmen and Irishwomen: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag.

Apparently Casement went to Ireland from Germany to prevent the Easter rising.

The 1916 rebellion was soon crushed and was followed by a number of executions. But to-day, after this long lapse of time, I observe a new interest here in this tragic episode.

A new biography of Roger Casement by Geoffrey Parmiter assembles with great detachment the facts of that picturesque but unhappy life.

When he was arrested, he accepted his fate with dignity. In a draft defence which Bernard Shaw wrote for him these appropriate words occur: "My neck is at your service if it amuses you to break it: my honour and reputation are beyond your reach. I ask for no mercy, no pardon, no pity." Brevier in "News Chronicle."

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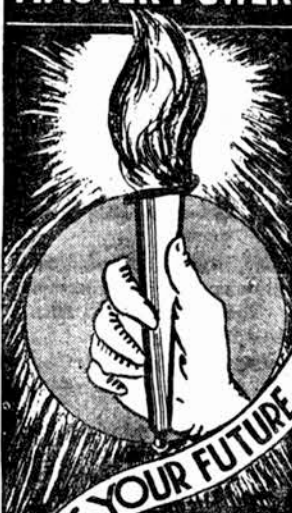
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ASTROLOGICAL CONVENTION

Some Curious Forecasts

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Among the curious words of prophesy spoken at the astrologers' convention at Harrogate the following stands out: "There will be much muddled thinking and no sound decisions." Does one need to study the planets in order to make such a forecast?

There was a discussion by prominent men on the German re-occupation to the Rhineland, discussion of what took place at Chatham House, and report of people interested in foreign affairs. Sir Norman Angell remarked: "If war comes it will not be from malice, it will not be from bad intention. War is not made by evil men. It is made by good men passionately, but

mistakenly, convinced that they are right. War will come as the result of muddle . . ." Here is a blunt denunciation of Germany by Harold Nicolson, whom we heard the other night on the radio wittily describing Parliament to listeners. When you read the following you will say here is Mr. Nicolson's different mood. He baldly says: "In the German temperament of to-day there is a strong strain of insanity . . . Germany has become, and let us say so with all sympathy, a mental case."

But to revert to the astrologers, can they complete with vivid intelligence, not blinded by prejudice? There is a letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw, dated April, 1907,

which touches international events with the clarity of to-day. G.B.S. says:—

"Disarmament is all rubbish . . . No sane nation will attempt to get rid of war by disabling itself. We do not agree to get rid of crimes of violence by cutting off our arms or putting out our eyes. The only way in which we shall stop war is by an international agreement to police the world by a combination of armaments which shall at once attack any single power which attempts to break the peace. The sole force capable of controlling national pugnacity is international pugnacity."

But if astrology is believed the stars shape the destinies even of dictators. Mr. Charles E. O. Carter, President of the London Astrological Lodge at the Conference of the British Association of Scientific Astronomers says, "Mussolini has a strong, but violent horoscope. He will come to a catastrophic end, but how soon that will be would require a very careful and special investigation."

A Judge On Tanganyika

A picture of life in one of the mandated territories is presented in a book of "Tanganyika Memories" by Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, which Blackie & Son are about to publish. The author is a former judge of the High Court of Tanganyika.

Hitler's horoscope is rather more constructive and conciliatory. In time he will make a definite contribution to world peace. Hitler is likely to pass into the background rather than end up tragically.

About King Edward VIII's marriage this is what Mr. Carter says:—"Campanus, by moving Saturn in Libra into the 7th, solves the problem astrologically and indicates a rather late marriage. This point is much more strongly stressed by the Sun, lord of the 7th, in square to Mars, which raises definite difficulties."

Only astrologers know exactly what that means!

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Keen Contest For U. S. Presidency

Knox, Editor And Soldier

Newspaper publishers have cocked an eye at the White House before. Their ranks have produced some extraordinary presidential nominees. For example take old Horace Greeley, who lost; for another, Warren G. Harding, who sadly won. Now Frank Knox of the "Chicago Daily News" is gamely pegging away at the Republican nomination. Because of his early start his chances are rated as good, though he was not widely known until recently.

But Frank Knox is no political greenhorn; he has been backstage at plenty of conventions, and knows all the tricks. He needs no Mark Hanna or Harry Daugherty to tutor him—he has seen some of the canniest of them in action, has worked with and against them. He can control his own campaign and at the same time give camera men a good American face that will not displease the electorate. One of the best proofs of his strategic ability is the way in which he came into the glare as a possible candidate, writes Thornton Moore in the "New Republic".

A year and a half ago no one was thinking of him as the man to lead the Republicans out of the wilderness—if at that time Knox himself felt the presidential itching in his hatband, he kept it a secret. When the Knox boom suddenly began and his friends tried to push him forward, he showed just the proper amount of reticence, then, at exactly the right moment, he stepped up and quietly took charge. The Knox boom began late in 1934, after his pamphlet denouncing the European dictatorships had caused many Republicans to see him as a party hope. They were further impressed by his speeches and editorials straining the New Deal, and by his ability to coax funds for the Republican purse. His name became a rallying point for the G.O.P. after the autumn elections of 1934 had left the party almost dying on its feet. Frank Knox became one of the outstanding symbols of the regeneration

of the Republicans—they waxed newly strong as his modest campaign began to gain momentum. By the time he was ready to organize, he found widespread support. One of the most important units backing him is the Knox for President Campaign Committee, headed by a former national commander of the American Legion, Edward A. Hayes. If Knox wins the nomination, he will be the Legion's first presidential candidate.

Frank Knox made a great record in the World War. Since his New Hampshire paper had raged at Woodrow Wilson for being too proud to fight, Knox felt bound to enlist when America at last declared war. He enlisted as a private at the age of forty-three, but wound up as a major of field artillery and would have been a lieutenant-colonel had the final saving of democracy been held off for a few more weeks. Knox had also taken part in the fracas with Spain, as a Rough Rider. When that war broke out he had been working his way through a small college in Michigan by spading up gardens—good symbolic preparation for a reforming editor! As a Rough Rider he became a worshipper of the first Roosevelt, who is still his hero.

After the Spanish trouble Knox returned to Michigan, where his father was a grocer, and got a job as cub reporter on the "Grand Rapids Herald". Another cub reporter who went to work on that paper on the same day as Knox was Arthur H. Vandenberg, who may be a friendly rival for the nomination next summer. Knox later became half-owner of a paper in northern Michigan, where he became known as a crusading editor who could use his fists when he had to. At this time he had his first real political training under Chase S. Osborn, one of the most famous Governors in Michigan's history. In 1912 Knox removed to New Hampshire where he eventually became half-owner of the "Man-

Topical Close-Ups

chester Union and Leader". He was planning to retire in 1927 when William Randolph Hearst came along and tried to cajole him into reviving two flagging Hearst papers in Knox's native city of Boston. Knox held back—not with the kittenish reluctance some journalists might conceivably feel about working for Hearst, but simply because he wanted to retire. To kill the deal he asked a preposterous salary. He surprisingly got it, and with the ability he has always shown he pumped life into the feeble papers and soon was appointed general manager of all the Hearst dailies. In 1931 he resigned again intending to retire.

He was about as capable of retiring as was his idol Roosevelt; when he heard that the "Chicago Daily News" was for sale he put in his bid. The Daily News was regarded as a "public institution" and was not easy to purchase. But Knox was so highly recommended that the committee of up-stage Chicago business men in charge of negotiations had to let him in, and now he blows his pipe-smoke through their haughtiest clubs. So much for the success story; it is another of those bright American biographies full of colour and geography and action. And William Franklin Knox at sixty-two is himself its corollary. The look of energy and shrewdness is just what you would expect, the heartiness, the manner of the successful business man, the brisk gestures, even the pipe. Those who work for him call him a swell guy.

Knox is axiomatically a nationalist; and he is of course opposed to all world courts and leagues of nations. Basically, he believes in the competitive system, with the Big Stick as a corrective of the boys who get too naughty.



Miss Tamina Sengupta. Passed M.Sc. (Chemistry) with first-class honours. She is the first lady graduate to get first-class honours in Chemistry in Calcutta University.

He will doubtless produce other platform points later, and like those already mentioned they will probably show him as no great original social thinker. That he is a skilled operator of the present economic machinery is undeniable—but the Republicans are going to need something more than that, even if at present they want nothing more than a vote-getter around whom they can build a Great-Man myth. Whether they can produce a man who can lead a dazed people and their own suspect party out of the wilderness is highly questionable. Frank Knox would like to have a try. It is perhaps noble for a compe-

COMRADES ALL AT LUCKNOW

One of the members of the A. I. C. C. got up to speak at the Subjects Committee at Lucknow and began "Ladies and gentlemen . . ." Pt. Jawaharlal interrupted the speaker, and said that he did not like those words and added "I hope there are no 'ladies' present here" with an emphasis on Ladies. "Then how shall I address them?" asked the speaker Mr. S. Satyamurthi came to his rescue and said "address them as Comrades" and that would please the President" amidst laughter. But the speaker commenced his speech with "Sisters and Brothers . . ."

* * * *

BROTHERS AND SISTERS EXCEPT ONE!

This solved the problem at Lucknow, but the terms "Brothers and Sisters" created a knotty problem for a president in a Bombay meeting, a couple of years back. He was a conservative and had to introduce a speaker who was to lecture on "brotherhood and equality". The chairman, who was an elderly gentleman wanted to show off his Comradere spirit by addressing the audience as "brothers and sisters," but his wife was present next to him and he felt uneasy, since she would also be included in the term "sisters." So he addressed in this wise: "Brothers and 'sisters except one!'"

* * * *

PANDIT TAKES HIM TO LUNCH

There were nearly a dozen pressmen hovering about in the lawn at Anandbhavan, while the Working Committee was holding its meeting in the library room on the first floor. Everyone coming down was approached by pressmen one after another. "Nothing doing" was the reply. A member of the Working Committee was giving news to one of the Pressmen present at Anandbhavan. The Working Committee came to know about it in the meeting. A few minutes later, he came down and was about to walk away with his "pressman friend". Pt. Jawaharlal followed him, put his hands on the member's shoulder and marched him off under order "Now to lunch."

* * * *

"THANK GOD" BRINGS HIM NEWS

This set-back did not damp the spirit of the sleuth hounds. Meanwhile, another pressman went in for a glass of water, and one of the members of the Working Committee readily obliged him with a glass of "Ice pani." Just before drinking, the Pressman casually remarked "Thank God it has been postponed." The member who heaved a sigh of relief as if some burden had been lifted off his shoulders joined chorus "Thank God it is postponed." That was enough, and the Pressman forgot his thirst and was off to the telegraph office in his taxi.

tent citizen to attempt the task of Joshua, but if he is going to reach Jericho he will need something more than a band of brass trumpets.

Of Personalities

POONA SILENCES MALAVIYA

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya made a stirring speech in the open Session against acceptance of office and the Working Committee resolution. He said he felt like weeping at the way our politicians were behaving. The impression left behind by his speech was very good. It would have finished the waverers. But the master of sarcasm was yet to speak. He had noted the effect of Pt. Malaviya's speech on the delegates. He had to shatter its effect, but he had to be careful. He did it after slowly preparing his audience.

He said "We all respect Panditji. His services to the country are really very great. He is a venerable old man. One feels intensely when he says he feels like weeping. But what shall we do? You know at Poona he was for continuing the Mass Civil Disobedience and made an equally stirring speech. He said he would get 30,000 young men to join the moment. You and I know that not even three came forward."

That did it!

IT IS JAWAHAR'S WAY

The debate on office acceptance question at the open Session of the Congress was over at about 1 a.m. on 14th morning. The President Pt. Jawaharlal wanted to take the sense of the House on different amendments and the main proposition. But all the veterans were sitting on the dais. Some of them always sat on dais throughout their career as Congress leaders.

But Pt. Jawaharlal is no respecter of persons and conventions. When counting votes, he said "If all those sitting on the dais would come down and join the delegates, the counting of votes would be a greatly facilitated" amidst cheering of the whole house. All the leaders, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad walked down and squatted on the ground.

This was not all. After the sense of the house had been taken on a certain amendment and the President had declared the "Ayes" had it, a poll was demanded. The House was asked to divide and the leaders all of whom voted against the amendment had to get up and walk to the other end, as that had been the place prescribed for the "Noes."

MAYOR'S ELECTION STORY

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking at the public meeting held at the Town Hall, to honour the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, gave a personal reminiscence in connection with the Municipal elections from the Fort area, when Sir Dinshaw was one of the candidates.

At that time, the graduates supported Sir Dinshaw and the speaker also was one of his supporters. There was a rival candidate who was a Hindu.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was engaged as a tutor to the children of a Hindu millionaire and pressure was sought to be brought upon him for obtaining his vote in favour of the Hindu candidate. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was left with the alternative of resigning his

job, if he did not cast his vote in favour of the Hindu contestant.

The speaker said that he resigned and voted for Sir Dinshaw. No wonder this first ballot act built up a reputation which finally translated him to the Mayoral Gadi.

HALIDE EDIB

Soldier Of Freedom

Among the remarkable women who will attend the second World Congress of Faiths at University College, London, in July is Halide Edib, first Turkish woman to earn the greatest compliment the East can pay a woman—"she is like a man."

Her father was secretary to the last of the Ottoman Sultans, the cruel and tyrannical Abdul Hamid. Her family was "sacred" because her mother's father was a direct descendant of one of the tomb-keepers of Mohammed.

She was brought up in the strictest "harem" fashion, and no man except her father and the slave who at her birth swore to give his life for hers was allowed to look upon her face.

DRESSED AS SOLDIER.

She could not leave the harem without the Sultan's permission, and then only when guarded by her "lala," or eunuch.

But she read books in secret, and dreamed of the day when she could discard the veil and walk in the street alone wearing a hat.

Her chance came when Turkey revolted against the Sultanate. Escaping from the harem, she dressed as a soldier and joined Mustafa Kemal's army.

Kemal was so impressed with



Miss Leela Mulherkar who secure first-class in the first year's examination in Parsharambhai College, Poona.

her Joan of Arc spirit that he made her "Corporal Halide."

She rode beside him in the triumphal procession which celebrated the country's proclamation as a Republic in October, 1923.

"JOINING" EAST AND WEST Halide Edib believes that if a balance can be achieved between the over emphasis on spirit in the East and on material things in the West, a sound rapprochement can be made which will ensure world peace.

HITLER'S PUTSCH AND PULL

"The diplomats are saying how



And he refuses to be called a Gentleman!

Even Enemies Respect Stalin

Most Consummate Tactician

(By JOHN GUNTER of the Harper's Magazine.)

Stalin is the most powerful single human being in the world and one of the greatest. He is different from other dictators because he is not only the undisputed leader of a national state but of a movement, the Communist International, which has roots in all countries. He was a man whom Lenin did not want to be a dictator. "Comrade Stalin is too rude," Lenin once declared: "I propose to the comrades to find a way of removing him from even the position of general secretaryship of the party."

This was in 1924. Eleven years later Stalin was extolled by his subordinates in terms almost as extravagant as those which Lenin himself evoked.

Stalin has guts, durability and physique. He suffers from a dilated heart but otherwise his physical strength and endurance are enormous.

He is no high-strung neurotic like Hitler, nor is his command of physical power closely associated with emotions, as it is the case with Mussolini. Stalin is about as unemotional as a slab basalt. If he has nerves, they are veins of rock.

His perseverance is inhuman. He is a slow builder of bricks, so slow that often his followers are impatient because they do not see outline of the finished structure he is building.

Stalin's international policy reproduces the methods by which he acquired power.

"It was illegal to raise his Storm Troops, but the Government needed their help."

"His putsch was illegal, but he got away with it."

"Now he is presenting the world with accomplished facts as he once presented them to the German nation.—Vera Britain,

His line is undeviating he takes only "the long view."

Stalin has shrewdness, cunning, craft. He is of course an Oriental. He admits it. "Welcome" he said to the first interviewer, a Japanese whom he ever received, "I, too, am an Asiatic."

Stalin tried to suppress Lenin's testament denigrating him. He had not quite the power to do this. But presently the entire Soviet Union was flooded with 500,000 copies of a photograph showing Stalin and Lenin sitting on a bench together, conversing with earnest friendliness.

Stalin's double campaign to rid himself first of the Left Opposition of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kammer, second the right opposition of Bukharin, Radek and Tomsky was a triumph not only of ruthless preservation but great imaginative shrewdness and subtlety.

When candour suits his purpose no man could be more candid. He has the courage to admit his errors, something few other dictators do.

His sense of detail is great. His wary eye penetrates to the smallest element in the national eyes and he tends to detail in a way neither Hitler nor Mussolini would dream of doing.

Hitler for instance, refuses to read any of his fan mail, even the most glaring samples. Stalin reads everything down to the last paragraph in the "Pravda". His day begins with perusal of local reports, carefully sifted from all parts of the Soviet Union.

Another source of his power is the ability to handle men. He is a consummate political tactician. His personal as well as political intuition is very great. He has offended many; plenty of communists would deny that he had any sense of human relationship; yet his men work for him loyally and he chooses them supremely well. Associates worship, Hitler, fear Mussolini and respect Stalin.

INDIAN INVASION OF RUSSIA?

Ancient Home Of Gypsies Of The Soviet

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD (Exclusive to the "Chronicle"))

"Pash-o-yag Ame Besasha
Yo-gila ame Bagasa
Kamas ame Tejas
Kkhetane Kkhamas A."

"We sit by the fireside and sing songs. We love to wander along with the wandering sun."

These two lines taken from the composition of an unknown, but undoubtedly wise Gypsy poet, portray in themselves the essence and the history of the entire life, manner and way of living of these wandering species of the human race.

To a Gypsy, the settled life looks unnatural and even "barbarous," just like the life of a nomadic tribe appears to us "settled children of Nature." The Gypsies recognize no kingdom, nor do they have a kingdom of their own. They recognize no settled life, just as they refrain from and even hate to possess immovable property, the land, houses, factories and workshops, which they think as the great cause of immeasurable human suffering and misfortune.

No matter what excellent material conditions are offered to them, no matter what fertile land awaits the labour of the Gypsy, nothing will induce him to adopt voluntarily a settled life. His restless nature and hot temper are always on the look-out for something new, something original, be it worse than what he had enjoyed, he cares but little. He must march onward, he must proceed through "unexplored" lands with his bag and baggage, his numerous children and family, his teddy-bear and fortune-telling parrots, his monkeys and beasts of burden, which serve as the priceless means of his livelihood. Nothing will stop him in his decision. His restless, anarchistic and nomadic instincts force him to carry out his decision: to proceed unhesitatingly to the far far lands of the Almighty's kingdom. To reach his goal, the sturdy Gypsy will often undergo a whole series of misfortunes, and through hundreds of inconveniences and countless difficulties. But he always surmounts them. With admiration we must watch his skinny and bony horses and primitive carts in motion through the centuries.

Two Schools Of Gypsies

Russia, covering as it does, one-sixth of the earth's surface, could not escape the peaceful invasion of the restless, wandering Tsygane as they became known in this land. Russian territory, in which the Gypsies first stepped some four centuries ago, proved to be very favourable soil for their activities. The vastness of the land naturally permitted them to travel to their heart's content; throughout their lives, they could wander without ever once coming back to land they had once trodden with their feet. In Russia, they found themselves like fish in the sea.

The Tsygane entered Russia in two groups: the European group, which came through Rumania and Bessarabia, where they are still to be found in great numbers, and the Oriental group, who came

from Egypt via Asia Minor, proceeding along the shores of the Caspian Sea. There was little or no difference in the outward appearance, habits, and manner of living of the two groups. The probable reason for this similarity can be found in the fact that both groups sprang from one and the same source, that the time separating them was a short one, and that their conservatism was responsible for their being uninfluenced by the habits and customs of other nations.

During the course of their centuries of wandering through Russia the Tsygane remained in great part untouched by Russian civilization, though they affected Russian civilization considerably, which is so clearly reflected and so readily to be observed in Russian music, dance and even literature. The compositions of the well-known Russian composers like Rubinstein, Rachmaninov, Chialovsky in music and some of the writings of the famous Russian poet Pushkin and world-renowned writer, Tolstol, and many others can provide ample proof of the influence of the Gypsies on Russian music and literature.

Predictions Come True!

Like their kind in many other countries, the Russian Gypsies earn their livelihood mainly through their hereditary profession: singing, dancing, stealing, cheating and fortune-telling. Horse-breeding, carpentry and smithy work is also practised as a pastime and profession in winter. Gypsies in Russia stand high above the average qualification for all the professions mentioned above. The Gypsy women are the best "breast-dancers" and chorus singers in this country; while the Gypsy men are the best guitar players, which is an instrument which we call a sattr or the "seven strings" in India. Music, dancing and guitar playing is performed in the majority of cases by the Gypsy youth. The old women generally go about through the villages in flocks and tell fortunes to the villagers, many times predicting some misfortune of robbery to befall them and adding that "this will be followed by great fortune" and therefore the client must be patient and look forward to his good fortune. And it generally comes out that while the fortune is being told, another group of fortune-tellers do their work alertly and steal everything they can lay their hands on. "The predictions must always come true to the benefit of both the Gypsies and their duped clients."

The Gypsies are well-known as horse stealers, and it often happens that after a Gypsy camp has left a village, many of the villagers' horses are found missing. The villagers therefore guard their stables whenever there is a Gypsy group encamped nearby. This habit has gone so deep into the habit of the Gypsies that recently when the Moscow Gypsy Theatre, composed of cultured and settled young Gypsy actors, visited a village on a performance tour, the villagers were surprised to find



A Group of Gypsy Artists in Moscow

one of their sheep missing. It was afterwards brought to light to the general surprise of the public and the authorities that overpowered by their national instinct the Gypsy youth had made a feast of the stolen sheep.

Originally Indians All

There is much dispute among scholars as regards the origin of the Gypsies. Some scholars say that they originally came from Egypt, while others claim that they came from India. Researches that I have made in this field compel me to favour the second version. I do not doubt that if a deep study were made of this question the fact that the Gypsies originated in India could be easily established. Besides the fact that Gypsies in Russia both in their features and outward appearance strikingly resemble their kin in India, there are many other reasons that argue for their Indian origin. I have had the opportunity to speak with many Gypsies in Moscow who are warm supporters of the theory that their predecessors come from India.

I must mention Nickolai Nickolalevich Kruchinin, a Gypsy by blood and temperament. In his early youth, he took to the stage and contrary to Gypsy tradition began to live a settled life. During the course of a number of years, Mr. Kruchinin carried on research work in music folk lore and folk dance and history of his kinsmen. Together with him, I made a study of the Gypsy vocabulary and found a great number of Gypsy words synonymous with those used in Hindustan to-day. Particular care was taken to study the vocabulary of the Occidental group of the Gypsies. Here are some of the Gypsy words and their Hindustani synonyms:

Gypsy words: aik, dul, trin and panch; the Hindustani equivalent being: aik (one), do (two), teen (three) and panch (five). The Gypsy words kan, bal, deval, yag, lachhi and git have their equivalent in Hindustani: kan (ear), bal (hair), ag (fire), lachhi (a beautiful girl), git (song)—a few out of a great number of words. The question arises where did the Gypsies, entering Russia from Europe, pick up such a great number of words of Indian origin instead of Egyptian words, the place supposed to be their mother land?

Settle It By Whips

The Gypsy caravans move from one Russian city to another, camp there for some time and then move on to the next place chosen by their elderman. The members of every Gypsy camp choose their own elderman and entrust him

with everything. He rules the members of his camp and his word is law; he is the sole ruler and absolute monarch of his small community: the Emperor of the Empire on Wheels. Sometimes an elderman becomes a tyrant and begins to misuse his authority, given him by his "subjects." In this event, the strongest man in the tribe challenges him; both take long whips and march into the depths of a forest. They choose a suitable spot, put their foreheads together and march backwards five or ten steps. Then they begin to attack each other with their only weapons: the long whips. The conqueror in this dreadful battle returns to the camp with the whip of his opponent and becomes the elderman of the camp.

Children are taken proper care of when born, but at the age of 7, the boys are already left to themselves, while the girls are tenderly looked after to the day of marriage by their parents. The boy's profession is chosen by himself. While he is yet in the cradle, a bride and a fiddle stick are placed besides him and whichever he takes into his hand, that becomes his profession: either a horse breeder (or stealer) or a musician. The youngsters are carried in a bag made out of the mother's shawl on her back until the age of three.

The Russian Gypsies have no written language of their own and therefore we find no written account of them by themselves, nor do we find any book, literature, poetry, song or story in written form. The Gypsies have their legends, tales, songs, poetry and fiction, but all are stored in their hearts and are handed down: from father to son and from mother to daughter, from one generation to another, orally. This is the reason why the word has been deprived of the precious compositions and the work of so exotic a breath as that of such travelled and emotional people as the Gypsies. As a whole, the Gypsies are very diligent and can easily adapt themselves to modern tendencies and even far more easily than many a backward people. This is proved by the huge change that has taken place among the Gypsies during the last five years.

Soviet Experiment

After the new political and economic changes in the Soviet Union, a people like the Gypsies could not be ignored by the new regime. The government had enormous experience in settling the various nomadic tribes in Soviet Russia. For example, the Kirghis, Bashkirs and Mongols, numbering

(Continued on page 10)

Touring India In A Bullock-Cart

(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured, through the principal towns of Northern and Central India on a bullock cart, covering a distance of 1,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who, after a few weeks' stay in Bombay last month, has again left for a tour in Southern India in his bullock-cart, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the previous six instalments of this narrative which appeared in our issues of the 22nd and 29th March and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April. Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Madras and from Madras to Calcutta and Ranchi to Gaya.)

From Bihar Sharif we proceeded along the hot and dusty roads to Bakhtiyarpur and along the banks of the Ganges over a bad road to the town of Patna! Oh! Patna! where are thy charms? Eight miles of bazar, the road, in parts, so narrow that two vehicles can hardly pass. All length and no breadth! That is—Patna City! As we passed through this never ending bazar cautiously, fearing at any moment a child might foolishly rush out from somewhere and get knocked down or, perhaps, the side of my cart may remove some of the yawnings projecting from the shops and thereby cause a disturbance, I got occasional glimpses of the havoc caused by the recent earthquake disaster—a crumbled wall here, a partially collapsed house there, another propped up with wooden beams to prevent it suddenly crashing and probably killing passers by, and undoubtedly obstructing the whole roadway, with a further possibility of destroying the shops and other buildings on the opposite side of the road.

At last, out of the bazar, the road widened and we passed the University Buildings, then the Post Office. Here I stopped for a moment to call for our mail. Leaving the Post office we had gone a little way, when we heard a call and up came a smiling young man. "Good day," he said, "please come into this hotel and have lunch with me, my uncle Mr. Khan of Ranchi, wrote me you were coming to Patna, and I am glad that I have the honour and opportunity to offer you a welcome." A great boy this, very much like his uncle, in manner and talk and just as generous and hospitable. We enjoyed a splendid lunch, also the cool atmosphere of the little hotel. After a couple of hours we proceeded to the Traveller's Bungalow in Ban-ki-pore. The heat was intensified after the coolness of the hotel dining room, where an electric fan spun at full speed.

At Patna, I did quite well, receiving a nice order from the District Board, also the President very kindly gave us free accommodation in the Traveller's Bungalow for fifteen days.

An Unpleasant Experience

A peculiar incident which took place, was when I visited the Patna Collegiate School. The headmaster placed an order for six boxes on the 8th May and when I went to give delivery on the 9th, he very politely refused to take delivery of the six and told me that he only wanted two. This is the first time in all the thou-

Unhappy Patna!—Rural Uplift—Sights Of Benares—Hectic Days In Cawnpore—In A Christian Ashram

sands of miles I have covered that I have ever come across a headmaster, who has refused his own order. This necessitated my appealing for help to such authorities as the District Magistrate, who forwarded me to the Inspector of Schools, who in turn directed me to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and he, in

footing with Arrah"; he concluded.

I admired this old man's energy, living himself, in a very humble and simple fashion. His sole desire was for the progress of his own village and its inhabitants. There are many rich men living in villages like this, but, are they following this Grand Old Man's



In Patna.

turn, sent me back to the professor-in-charge of the school. All this chasing about for a paltry six rupees took two days. Eventually, pressure being brought to bear upon him the headmaster honoured the order. We enjoyed much hospitality from many callers and also had the opportunity of seeing the gorgeous decorations during the Jubilee Celebrations.

Our next "port of call," was Arrah, and though the summer holidays were fast approaching, I bagged some good orders. The Vice-President of Shahabad District, with headquarters at Arrah, invited us to his home at Shahapur, about nineteen miles from Arrah. He also very kindly gave us free accommodation in the dak bungalows in the district. In due course we arrived at Shahapur, after travelling nineteen miles over a dusty track. It was hot and sultry and as "Buster" plodded through this soft dust it arose in clouds,—eyes, ears, nose, mouth all full of small particles of dust. It was a dusty and sticky journey!

Our host, Mr. Hari Narayan Singh, is one who has taken great personal interest in rural uplift. Being, more or less, a wealthy landowner, and in his capacity as Vice-President he started a hospital at Shahapur. "When I first took up village uplift work," said Mr. Singh, "my first desire was for a hospital. So with what resources I had at my command I obtained the services of a qualified doctor and opened a small dispensary. The villagers here did not respond readily. I showed them the advantages of being treated by a qualified medical man, by the medium of lectures. It was a difficult job to make them see and understand. And now," he continued, "with aid from the District Board we have a very fine hospital. Last year over two hundred patients received treatment. I am now trying to arrange for a special maternity ward. The roads need attention, and I am also anxious to employ the latest methods in agriculture. I shall die happy, if I can bring this village on a comparative

example? A few more Hari Narayan Singhs in India and a tremendous leap would be made towards a definite end—Prosperity! There is plenty of field for such work in India, with no fear of overcrowding. I suggest, those who take up such work should do it, as thoroughly, and give as much personal help, and take the same interest, as Mr. Hari Narayan Singh, whose work speaks "UNSELFISHNESS". Well read-

getting any employment. After they had exhausted themselves I asked, "What is it you want? tell me, 'We want work, we want Government to find us work, even let them give us land and we will cultivate it', was the reply. "Good," I said, "will you, boys, stand by what you have said and sign that statement?" "Yes, came a chorus of replies. "I will draft out a petition and you, boys, sign

(Continued on page 42)

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Books & Their Writers

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"Nirali Urdu." By M. A. Mughni. C/o The Central Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay, Crown 8 vo. pp 127 Paper cover. As 8.

This is perhaps the first work produced by the young author and there is no gain saying the fact that it is extremely interesting. It contains thirty-two articles written not in the highly polished and standard Urdu of an educated Musalman, but in the common colloquial language as spoken by the illiterate craftsmen and artisans of Delhi. It is a sort of slang limited to Delhi and Delhi alone. It is neither Persian nor Hindi nor Urdu, but a mixture of all these, with a distinct characteristic of its own. This is the first book on the subject and will prove very helpful to all those who are interested in the story of the Urdu language. The task undertaken by the author was no doubt difficult, and it is a matter of real gratification that he has acquitted himself well. But the vocabulary contained in this small book of 128 pages is not exhaustive, and so we call upon the author who possesses a fine literary taste to make it as complete as he can possibly do. The book is undoubtedly an addition to the Urdu literature.

"Jazbat-e-Shad." By Munshi Lalita Parshad Shad, Vile Parle, Bombay, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Crown 8vo. Pp. 68. Paper cover As. 4.

This is a reprint of Munshi Lalita Parshad's speech delivered last year in Ajmere on the occasion of the Prophet's birthday. The author expresses his frank opinion about the Prophet and Islam and in this connection makes some strong remarks against some of the present-day Muslims who, by their actions belie the teachings of Islam. The author pays a glowing tribute to all the reforms brought about by Islam and calls upon the Muslims to act upon the teachings of Islam and thereby reoccupy the same exalted position as was once occupied by their illustrious predecessors. In conclusion he makes an appeal to them to give up cow-slaughter and thereby win the hearts of the Hindus. The whole speech is full of sincerity and it is hoped that it will be read in the same spirit. Such speeches are sure to bring Hindus and Muslims much closer.

Gandhiji's Tour

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WARNING AND FLASHES IN HARIJAN TOUR. By S. Mahadevan. (The Journalist Publishing House, Madras. Re. 1/4.)

This is an account of the first part of Mahatma Gandhi's All-India Harijan tour of 1933-34 written mainly for the press by S. Mahadevan who represented the "Andhra Patrika" and other papers. It is now over thirty years since social reformers had their attention directed to the problem of untouchability. It is nearly fifteen years since the Congress pledged itself to the removal of untouchability. But more in this direction has been achieved during the last three years that have followed in the wake of the Epic Fast than was accomplished in the previous two decades. This is due mainly to the influence exercised by Mahatma Gandhi's personality, but even that personality could have achieved little had not the message of Gandhi's been carried to the farthest ends of the country—the message that if untouchability persists Hinduism

Munshi Premchand And His Short Stories

New Collection, Just Published, Reveals The Mind And Face Of Modern India

"Zad-i-Rah," collection of short stories, by Munshi Prem Chand. Published by Hall Publishing House Kitabghar, Delhi, Pages 224. Price Re. 1.

Premchand is one of those few writers whose literary genius has been acknowledged in their own life time. Both in Hindi and Urdu he remains the best and the most popular living writer of fiction. Some of his novels are masterpieces worthy of being compared with Dostoevsky, Hugo and Hardy. Their place in Indian literature is assured as immortal classics. But to the large number of his admirers Premchand will always be better known for his short stories. And the latest collection, "Zad-i-Rah", recently published by the Hall Publishing House of Delhi, once again reveals him as the master of his craft.

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN

There are fifteen stories in this collection and it is difficult to say which of them is better than the other. In his brilliant portrayal of characters, his penetrating analysis of human emotions and the uncanny skill with which he can infuse the most prosaic themes with life and vigour, each one of them is a tribute to Premchand's genius. But if discrimination has to be made the pride of place must go to the very first story of this collection "Wafa-ki-Devi". This story of an unsophisticated Indian village woman's unflinching devotion to her sense of duty has a subtle beauty, a human appeal which a Premchand alone could have given it. It is a portrait of the Indian woman—not the conventional anaemic cringing, weeping and helpless creature that we see on the Indian screen as "the ideal woman" but a much more life-like, much more real and loveable woman. She is not the incarnation of a goddess or the paste board symbol of "Patil Bhakti" who throws herself in flames after singing a song mourning her husband. "Wafa-ki-Devi" did not die for her love. She lived for it—cheerful, optimistic, daring and clever, not afraid to risk even honour for others but always true to her devotion!

PANORAMA OF INDIAN LIFE

Within the range of these fifteen

stories, Premchand has achieved a wonderful panorama of Indian life.

The variety of his themes ranges from the temptations of wealth to the exploitation of labour by capitalists, from the civil disobedience movement to the evils of our social system.

His characters—be they bank clerks, mill-owners, labourers or journalists—are all living creatures of flesh and blood, neither gods nor devils. Their virtues and vices, their temptations and their sacrifices are essentially human. In every story one cannot but marvel at the deep insight the author has into the human character. His sympathies are always with the weak and the lowly, with the starving mill-worker demanding his rights, with the unfortunate girl who is sacrificed at the altar of conventional society and with the militant national volunteer in gaol for political offence. But he never allows his sympathies to turn into rabid prejudices; even while exposing the darkest spots in our society—he is not afraid to do so—his tone is never bitter, however hostile his attitude may be.

LIGHT AND SHADE

Premchand, with his deep insight into our social conditions, cannot but feel the grim futility of our present life, the cruelty of our conventions and the hopeless struggle of our youth against the influence of centuries old traditions. He sees around him poverty amidst plenty, the terrible contrasts of industrial towns, the plight of helpless women and orphaned children. It is only natural therefore, that he should emphasize the tragic aspect of life in his stories. But he has a sense of proportion which never let his tales become harrowing and shrieking. What is more he has a sense of humour which often breaks through the most serious situations with a delightful effect as in "Bare Bhal Sahib".

Anyone who wishes to keep abreast of the development of Hindustani literature cannot afford to miss any book of Premchand—much less this, perhaps the best collection of his stories.

K. A. A.

and S. Mahadevan's publication is helpful in showing the wide response that this message of Gandhiji evoked in all parts of the country and among all sections of community.

V. L. M.

A NOVEL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, the author of this novel, frankly avows that the story is mainly a piece of propaganda against untouchability. Years ago he heard the story of Lakshmi told by those who knew her. He had the facts and incidents duly corroborated and decided at once to give the story a more permanent record than in tradition and folklore. The first

"SPORTS"

"SPORTS"—Edited by B. P. L. Eedi, M.A., (P.B.), B.A., Hons. (Oxon.) and published by the Amalgamated Press & Industries, Ltd., Lahore. (Price 6 as.).

We heartily welcome the appearance of "Sports," a new monthly magazine devoted to world sports, and hope it will have a long and useful career in the field. Specialised magazines of this kind are a rarity in India—not that there are not enough sporting journalists in the country to sponsor the cause of sports but because the sporting public of India are very lukewarm in their support to enterprises of this nature. Three nicely got-up magazines like "The Sportsman" of Bombay, "Lawn Tennis" of Calcutta and "Athletic India" of Allahabad met with premature death owing to the lack of public support. We earnestly hope that "Sports" will meet with all success. Now that the sports movement is making rapid strides all over the country, it has greater chance of success than its predecessors had a few years ago. Its official recognition by the Indian Olympic Association and the Western Asiatic Games Federation also go to assure its future position. We commend the magazine for public support.

V. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

It Walks the Woods, by Alam Grant (Ivor Nicholson).

The Sheriff of Elk Ridge, by Mason MacRae (Ward Lock) price 3s. 6d.

Six Shooter Justice, by Harlan C. Thomas (Ward Lock) price 3s. 6d.

Gun Pals, by Pete Jones (Ward Lock) price 3s. 6d.

Night Tide, by J. R. Whitot (Ward Lock) price 7s. 6d.

Fifty-Fifty, by Pamela Frankau (Ivor Nicholson) price 7s. 6d.

Times Like These, by Gwyn Jones (Victor Gollancz) price 7s. 6d.

The Practice of Modern Business Letters, by R. C. Jain (Shri Amar Jain Book Depot., Lahore).

Yoga in Daily Life, by Swami Sivananda (Ideal Home Magazine, Amritsar).

Lakshmi's Triumph, by D. S. Ramachandra Rao (G. A. Natesan).

Sri Chidambaram Ramanga Swamiji—His Life and Mission and Studies, by T. V. G. Chetty, Bangalore.

A Banker Meets Jesus, by Roland von Hegedus (George Allen and Unwin) price 2s. 6d.

Islam in Practice, by Ghulam Mohammad, Sialkot.

A Record of all the Quranic and non-historical Ep'g'a (Govt. of India) price Rs. 3 As. 4.

few chapters of this book (published by B. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, Re. 1-8) are written to give an idea of what obtained in the country a decade or two ago and what obtains even to-day in some parts of the country. The dialogues are kept true to Indian thought and expression so as to give them some local colour. The plot is laid in Andhradesa and the characters—Lakshmi, her husband, her simple-minded son, the girls in the school—are all drawn from life. The novel, as the author says in the preface, is an effort to help the Motherland to reach her goal and to give outsiders a glimpse into the social conditions of India from the Indian view-point.

(Continued on page 16)

OUR SHORT STORY

MARIANA'S MADNESS

(By Miss Berta Da Menezes Braganza)

In the big house—two dozen white, glass-paned balcony-windows, standing in a row—the old servant woman returning from the post, informed the young ladies in a husky whisper, that Mariana the mad woman had been found dead. An uncontrollable "Ah" escaped from the lips of the two girls. And after a short open-mouthed silence, they fell on the servant with their howls and whys. But she knew nothing further than that Mariana was dead and with a deep sigh—perhaps the only one given in honour of the dead woman—she hurried away to her work.

Mariana, the dead woman, was certainly the most popular person in the village of X. With the exception of the urchins, who amused themselves by teasing her, and the pariah dogs that seemed never to get used to her presence, everybody was her friend. Hers was a name that none in the village could possibly ignore.

She was an old woman—medium height, very thin, an entangled mop of grey hair on her head and a grey-brown skin, all wrinkled and as though stuck to her bones, suggesting a dried date-fruit.

She was always dressed in a white saree, turned buff colour with want of washing. Despite her frail appearance, she walked briskly. But always carried a thick staff. This, more as a means of defence than of support.

* * * *

She was ever roaming from one end of the village to the other. And when she met anyone she would greet them in her own, particular way. Her arms akimbo, her shoulders and her eyebrows raised, her thin, almost black lips pouted, her blood-shot eyes with their greyish pupils wide open and motionless, for a moment she would stare the greeted one in the face. Then, suddenly spread into a board grin her shrivelled up cheeks going out into numerous thin folds, her lips almost disappearing while in their narrow slit they showed a few brown points, the last remnants of what were once teeth. Her eyes narrowing down, she would burst into a hoarse laugh which would be followed by a terrible fit of coughing ending in a deep sigh... a hollow, echoing "ah-a-i."

When she happened to meet the urchins, however, it was quite a different Mariana. The moment she saw them, she was terrified and would do her best to be out of their way. But that alas, was never possible; they never spared her. They would laugh, pull at her staff, her saree and tease her with their "pishi, pishi" (mad woman) till she would go into such a frenzy that she looked more like a wild beast than a human being. She would frantically wave her staff at the teasers, run after them and shriek out curses. Her shrieks could be heard a long way, announcing to the whole village that Mariana was at war. And even after somebody had come to her rescue and dispersed the trouble-makers; she would still take a long time to calm down. Infuriated, she would parade her rage through the streets, walking alertly, swinging her arms in right military fashion, her hoarse voice shouting out gross abuse.

On Sundays she was always to be seen in Church. And even before she came in, her sighing notified her entrance. Throughout mass, it was geography repeated and as it resounded through the church there was something solemn about it. In its

impressiveness, it easily surpassed the priest's assumedly grave praying and the choir's monotonous, drawling bass, its ear-splitting boy-sopranos.

She lived in a small, wooden shed near the railway-station. It was a shed meant for watchmen, in which the station-master had allowed her to live in compensation for the numerous little services she rendered him and the other employees. Living among the railway employees, she seemed to take on airs of being one herself. At the arrival of every train, whether goods or passengers she was posted on the platform to watch it pass—with the look of one performing her duty. She was well informed as to when any important personage—an English official from the Mormagoa harbour, or a railway authority such as usually travels in a saloon car attached at the end of the train—were to pass. And when, on such occasions, Mariana came to know there would be a lady, she would never fail to offer a bunch of flowers. All the guards and drivers of the W.I.P.R. line knew her and often after having amused themselves with her insanity they would give her a tip out of pity.

Mariana lived on begging and by performing little services for people who generally paid her with a meal.

* * * *

And now, she was suddenly found dead. But there was no 'post-mortem' examination. It was not thought necessary. The village authorities unanimously agreed that it could neither be murder nor suicide. "Who would think of killing Mariana?" "Why could anyone kill her?" "Why should she commit suicide?" and other such questions settled the whole problem... The local doctor was spared the trouble of dressing and walking to Mariana's shed. Sitting in his easy-chair he said that 'death was due to heart-failure resulting from old age.'

The same evening Mariana was buried. It was the shortest funeral procession conceivable. In it, took part none, but the absolutely unavoidable personages; the men who carried the coffin, the priest mumbling his Latin in the most negligent manner and—what irony of fate!—three urchins, hurrying yards ahead, now talking, now screeching out a Latin chant; one carrying a cross, the other the holy water, the third tinkling the little bell. And one missed the familiar sigh, that for years had accompanied every funeral procession in the village. —It was a rule with Mariana to be at every funeral. Whether it was of the rich or poor, she was always to be seen at the end of it—the only woman—her staff in one hand, a few flowers in the other.

Mariana was quickly buried and as soon forgotten. She was only a mad woman.

Mariana was not from the village of X. It was many years since she had come, a mad woman, to settle there. And during all the long years she had lived in X, nobody had ever known from where she came, nor anything about her former life. But now, only on the eve of her death, in the strangest fashion, she had disclosed her secret.

It was on the evening before they had heard the surprising tidings of Mariana's death. As

usual, the two girls—from the big house—had gone for a stroll and had climbed the little hill overlooking the village, on which stood a white chapel... remarkably crooked—the walls, the two small windows symmetrically but crookedly placed high up on either side of the frontispiece, and even the wooden cross were all equally crooked. The sun was still high and it was very hot. Waiting for the heat to subside, they sat in the shade of the chapel.

The view was splendid. Down below, the hill was encircled by a vast patch of every describable hue of green. Here and there among dark trees peeped white houses and brick-coloured roofs. In the distance, the village was girdled by a lofty chain of blue-grey mountains—a look of power and protection distinguished them. The bright sun provided a touch of richness.

* * * *

The two girls sat quite absorbed in the beauty scattered down below at their feet from their reverie when they were suddenly roused by the unmistakable sound of Mariana's sigh. Turning round, in one of the Chapel's crooked side verandahs, they saw

her and seemed to be quite drowned in her thoughts.

She was sitting, her knees raised, her back leaning against the wall, her staff lying beside her; she was staring fixedly in front of her thoughts.

It was quite unusual that she should be there—such a quiet and out of the way place. The girls, rather surprised and naturally curious to know why she was sitting there—also perhaps with a prospective amusement—approached her. She greeted them. But not in her habitual way. It was quite a common greeting and quite abnormal to be coming from Mariana. In her appearance, too, there seemed to be a great and evident change. Her eyes lacked their usual glare, that mad look. A certain sadness covered her face giving it a look of calmness.

The girls spoke to her. And after a few questions from them, poor old Mariana, displaying a strange mixture of sanity and madness—now looking calm, perfectly sane, now, over some bitter old incident, suddenly getting awfully excited, losing all control of her shattered nerves—all taken in giving vent to her wounded feelings never healed—deviating from her story; now grinning and giggling at the memory of something funny; coughing, singing; now

(Continued on page 38)

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

"RED" AMAZONS TO THE FRONT

RUSSIA TRANSLATES IN ACTION LENIN'S IDEAL
"EVERY COOK MUST GOVERN THE
COUNTRY AT A GIVEN MOMENT"

(EXCLUSIVE TO "CHRONICLE")

To the threats from East and West Soviet Russia replies through its new Marshals who assure us that the Red Army was never so powerful and disciplined as it is to-day. With fiery words they exhort their battalions to "teach the world a lesson" and to inflict exemplary punishment upon all those who would dare raise an armed hand against the new Fatherland. The hearts of the young soldiers, who represent the pick of Russian youth, are ablaze with patriotism and warlike ardour as never before.

In every country we observe the phenomenon that, when war clouds begin to gather on the horizon, the enthusiasm is greatest among the women and the young people. The enthusiasm of the Russian women is, of course, much greater because they take a very active part in national defence. As they enjoy absolutely the same rights and privileges as the male citizens, they are held to perform the same duties. For this reason innumerable women in Soviet Russia attend to all kinds of State business, which is in keeping with Lenin's slogan that "every cook must be able to govern the country at any given moment."

At this time, when the menace of a German invasion in the west, and a Japanese invasion in the east has ceased to be a hypothetical event in the remote future and is becoming a grim reality, the Soviet government has adopted a series of measures intended to give the women of Russia an important place in its immense war machine.

ADVENT OF WOMAN SOLDIER

What we witness in the Soviet Union to-day is not the formation of a couple of battalions of women-volunteers, as happens more or less in every country in times of national emergency, but the incorporation of women in the regular army, in short, the advent of the woman-soldier.

Legislation enacted to this effect in 1934 provided for the admission

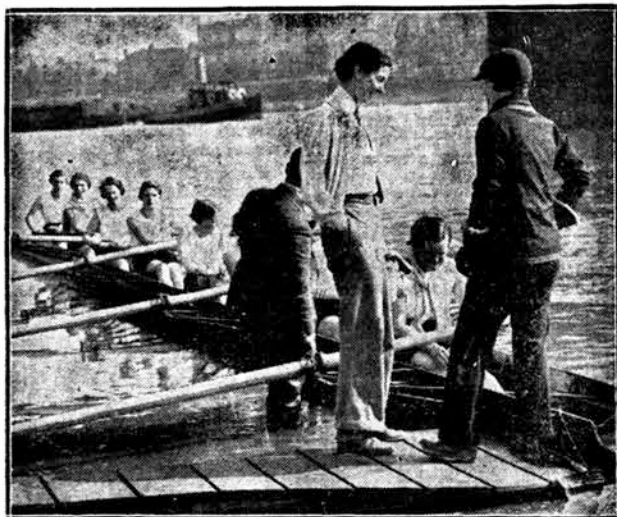
of women-volunteers to the Red Army in time of peace; for their incorporation in special battalions, for service in the rear, in time of war, and for the admission of a limited number of women to the military academies and to special courses for officers.

The volunteers in time of peace were employed mainly in the intelligence service and for policing the railroads. Later the sanitary service was added and the Red Army had its first staffs of women surgeons and nurses. But in view of the innumerable proofs of courage and skill, of discipline and physical resistance shown by the women-volunteers (we must bear in mind that a great many women fought gallantly in the civil war), the government began to envisage the possibility of utilising them as regular soldiers. Sometime ago a census was taken of women between 20 and 40 years of age, whose health and mentality made them eligible for the army either as soldiers or as officers, according to the degree of their intelligence and education.

The first results of this measure were so encouraging that a special decree provided for an obligatory training period of one month for all able-bodied and childless women. This period was reduced to a fortnight for the members of the Communist Youth Organization and those holding an archery certificate.

RED AMAZONS

The decree was received with enthusiasm by the masses of Russian women, who began to spend their hours of leisure on the shooting-grounds of the country. The cavalry riding-schools were invaded by amazons, galloping and performing stunts in the best Cossack style. The Ossovlahim, which is the backbone of the Russian air defence, previously employed numerous women pilots, parachute jumpers, etc. It has recently created special grades for women recruits excelling in the operation of planes



London University beat Cambridge University in the women's boat race on the Thames at Barnes. Photo shows:—London University cox, Miss MacBeth (left) greeting the Cambridge cox, Miss M. Pearson, with the Cambridge crew in the background.

and the mechanical manipulation of their engines.

Russia will soon boast of the first regular feminine army, including pilots and parachute jumpers—like Nina Kamenova, holder of the world record—cavalry officers and soldiers, army surgeons etc. The woman-soldier is the fashion of the day and many hope that it is a fashion and nothing more. In the meantime, however, the Red Amazons are preparing to fight the German Valkyries.

ARCTIC HOME OF WOMEN

Fair Sex Captures All Openings in North

Saskatchewan's newly-opened mining areas offer opportunities to women willing to face hardship and dispense with luxuries of civilization.

Young women of the west, fired with ambition, are already establishing homes in the vast territory spreading from parallel 53 to the Arctic coast. Already the north boasts pioneer women who trap and hunt and prospect in company with their husbands. Forerunners of later settlement, hardy school teachers and nurses have established schools and missions hundreds of miles beyond the end of steel.

Women also are operating cafes, lunch counters, and laundries in new mining centres.

Mrs. Steve Yanik, the first white woman in the Athabaska gold fields, stepped from a transport plane in Nyman's Bay more than ten months ago to join her husband. Since then more than a score of women have arrived in the area, living in tents and aiding in erecting wooden homes.

Mrs. Yanik, besides assisting her husband in looking after the mail, operates a lunch counter with her sister-in-law, Mary Yanik. Another woman operates an up-to-date news stand.

Goldfield's ice-cream is produced in a hand freezer turned by Mrs. Joe Gerhardt, another first settler. Parks and other clothing for the northland are turned out on Miss Eva Lonergan's sewing machine, the first in the area brought in by plane.

Mrs. S. Hargrave operates the first northland laundry, powered by a gasoline engine. Another

woman conducts a well-patronized bakery, while Mrs. K. Hansen is the town's first barber and hairdresser.

The women, facing life without such modern conveniences as furniture or electric power, have little entertainment and few luxuries. Most of them find male attire best suited to their work.

The north, considered a land of opportunity for adventurous men, carries promise for women as well. But to achieve success women must be able to cook, teach, nurse, sew, be resourceful and willing to endure hardship and privation.

In addition, there are almost 1,000 shy and elusive young bachelors north of '53.

WANT TO FORGET HUBBY?

Take 15-Hour Solo Flight, Says Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart Putnam believes a 15-hour solo flight is the way for wives to forget after a quarrel with their husbands.

"Take a 15-hour solo airplane flight if you want to forget" the noted flier advised more than 400 persons at a women's club meeting.

"I know because after I flew the Pacific it was rumoured I took the trip because I had quarrelled with my husband, George Putnam.

"Of course there was no truth to the report, but George and I often laughed afterwards when I'd suggest a solo airplane flight would be a good way for women to forget in case they had a misunderstanding with their husbands."



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PLOT AGAINST BALDWIN

Beaverbrook Press Works It Up

Split In Unionist Ranks Widens And Becomes Unbridgeable

The announcement in the "Daily Mail" that owing to growing deafness Mr. Baldwin had decided to retire from the position of British Prime Minister after Whitsuntide, that a reconstruction of the Government would then take place and that Mr. Neville Chamberlain would succeed to the office of British Premier is only the culmination of an intrigue to oust Mr. Baldwin which has been going on for a considerable time writes the "Irish Press" editorially.

When he was appointed Prime Minister for the first time he gave offence to one of the great Press magnates by informing him that he did not require the tutelage to which Mr. Bonar Law had submitted, and since then a ceaseless vendetta has been carried on against him in the organs controlled by Lord Beaverbrook. His general outlook on political matters was regarded as too Liberal by the Die-Hards in his Party, who, indeed, often said that he was no better than a Socialist. It is an open secret that they have long been waiting for an opportunity to unhorse him.

He is known to regard with contempt the worship of Dictators for which the "Daily Mail" has made itself notorious, and has paid not the slightest heed to its attempts to bring English foreign policy into line with that of the totalitarian States. Such treatment has converted the Rothermere Press into ruthless and embittered opponents.

In forming his last Government he left outside his Cabinet a number of ex-Ministers who had calculated on being included, and there are no more dangerous enemies to the head of a Government than a group of men of this character who can pull the wires, from caves for discontented Adulamites, and lay traps for Ministers who are often unconscious of the game that was being played.

On several previous occasions Mr. Baldwin has had to meet a combination of these disgruntled elements, and every time he was promptly able to squelch them. Indeed, the surprising thing was what little show of fight they made when once he put his foot down. For some time now there has been no open spirit of rebellion in the Tory Party, and after the last General Election it seemed that Mr. Baldwin's position as leader was stronger and more unassailable than ever. His Party had won a great triumph at the

(Continued on page 15)

Hoare-Chamberlain Tussle

Intense Underground Activities Of Rival Parties Tell

Behind the smokescreen of the Franco-German tussle over the Rhineland zone, which is complicated by the Anglo-French quarrel about the exact nature of the repressive measures to be taken against the German treaty breaker, an internal political crisis is slowly maturing in London. No less is in the balance than choice of a successor to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in the leadership of the Conservative Party and the Premiership. The difficulty over foreign policy serves as a pretext for opposing groups to develop intense underground activities writes "Aurora" in the Montreal "Gazette."

Mr. Baldwin really never recovered from his loss of personal prestige last December when he was obliged to sacrifice Sir Samuel Hoare as Foreign Secretary to the outcry against the latter's agreement with the then Premier

of France, Pierre Laval, for settlement of the Ethiopian trouble by way of far-reaching concessions to Premier Benito Mussolini. It is generally taken for granted that Sir Samuel fell victim to a revolt of public opinion against his defection from League principles. The truth is that Mr. Baldwin surrendered, not to the public outcry, but to pressure from a powerful group of seceding colleagues led by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intent upon destroying Sir Samuel's chances to compete with him for the post of Premier when Mr. Baldwin resigns, as is expected, after the King's coronation.

CHAMBERLAIN-FEUD.

The feud between the Chamberlain brothers and Sir Samuel is of long standing, having lasted ever since Sir Samuel led a group of Conservative back benchers who obliged the leaders to smash David Lloyd George's coalition Government.

Sir Austen then expected to be called to lead the Conservative Party. The Hoare group, instead, procured the election of Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin has since then been linked with Sir Samuel by a tie of gratitude. The Hoare-Laval scandal supplied the occasion for Sir Samuel's opponents to rid themselves of a dangerous competitor. Anthony Eden, with Neville Chamberlain's staunch support, obtained the Foreign Office.

Sir Samuel, however, after a three months' holiday, has returned to the Parliamentary fray with the object of rebuilding his position. This is favoured by Mr. Baldwin. During the recent Locarno powers' conference, observers noticed that the Premier was not supporting Mr. Eden's efforts to get a forward policy accepted by the Cabinet. In fact, on this occasion Mr. Baldwin repeated exactly his performance of 1925 when Locarno was being negotiated, when he remained passive until the end, leaving it to his colleagues to carry the responsibility of a decision one way or the other. Neville Chamberlain is now backing Mr. Eden while his opponents, among whom is Sir Samuel, are using the widespread discontent with the White Paper members of the House of Commons to drive Mr. Eden into a corner where his failure would be apparent. Mr. Baldwin remains impassively aloof and until now has not said a single word to indicate in which direction his sympathies lie. In this way he really plays into the hands of the opponents of Mr. Eden.

LOST HIS GRIP.

Mr. Baldwin seems to have lost his grip on the situation entirely. Unless he soon stages a comeback, the outcry against him in the ranks of the party and the public generally will be overwhelming. It is already said of him that he is insincere in his professions of favouring rearmament because the real object pursued by him is by hook or by crook to bring France and Germany together, irrespective of whether Germany is right or wrong. This is not confirmed, and it is more probable Mr. Baldwin is simply pausing for time while Britain stands unprepared to intervene effectively in a war on the Continent.

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THE CROSS, THE CRESCENT AND THE STAR IN PALESTINE

"All Jewish land-owners are well-armed. There is besides a Fascist organisation among them, with the object of doing unto the Arabs what the Germans have done unto them."

In view of the actual unfriendliness of the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine and the possible repercussions on international relations that the ever increasing Jewish immigration in the country might cause, the following interesting report written for the American paper "New Masses", may be found to be of considerable interest.

(By LESTER COHEN)

Palestine is indeed a small country. It would require 336 of them to cover the area of the United States. Immediately the boat is anchored in the roadstead of Haifa, it becomes apparent that the country is a composite one: The English officers go on board the ship accompanied by Jewish and Arab assistants in order to examine the list of the incoming tourists. The Arab and the Jewish money-changers vie with one another in their quotations. The coins and the posters bear names in English, Hebrew and Arabic, and even the chauffeurs of the taxis cry aloud in three languages.

Since ancient times, contradictory claims have been made regarding Palestine.

It is the holy country of the Jews the Muslims as well as the Christians and they can all support their claims by solid historical and sentimental arguments.

Arabs, however, have been living here for the last many centuries. The Jews have only colonised the country for a few generations while the English have established themselves here only since the Great War.

As the English have arrived last, their case is the clearest. They want to collect the taxes, maintain a favourable commercial balance, keep open the route to India, Persia and the Anglo-Persian petrol. "Above all," affirm the English, "We want the Jews and the Arabs to live in peace without quarrelling among one another."

"And why don't they agree with one another?" I asked.
"God alone knows; go and ask them."

Jewish View

I put this question to a Jew. He replied that for many centuries Jews came to this country to die. Zionism gave them the idea of coming and living here. The Jews accordingly began by buying small pieces of land and cultivating them. No protest of any kind was then made. But with the time, the Jewish colonies began to be developed. Businessmen began to interest themselves in the affair and the prices of land rose. The Arabs are now jealous of us."

This might have been true. But it did not convince me. I went to an Arab.

"We are not jealous of the Jews" he said "but in order to understand the entire situation one must know the whole history."

He then spoke of centuries of Turkish oppression. He mentioned how the Turks auctioned the privilege of collecting the taxes to the highest bidder and how the latter in turn did the same. He described how the tax-collectors accompanied by soldiers used to go to the poor Arabs in order to deprive them of whatever they had.

"They had put pressure upon us

upto the last limit" he said "and it was then that the Jews arrived on the scene. The Fellahs were only too glad to part with their respective lands at any small price. Only....."

"Only.....what?", I asked.

Only, do you know what remained with the fellah who sold his land?"

"I do not", I replied.

"Let us not speak of it, then."

But I wanted to know all about it and began to search for another Arab who might enlighten me with regard to this question. I came across a Jew.

"Listen" he told me "Every inch of this land has been paid for and if the prices have risen, it is because we have worked on the soil."

"What have you done?"

"We have irrigated the soil, dug canals, put electricity, established schools, hospitals and universities. Why—even the Arabs have new schools now and are besides admitted to hospitals. They have no reason to complain" he added: "The Arabs are dirty people; they live in unsanitary conditions and cultivate the land in a primitive way. We have brought them progress and prosperity...."

As Arabs View It

As I left this Jewish businessman I stumbled upon a group of Arabs sleeping in the street under the stars.

One of them got up and looked at me. I apologised saying my eyes were not used to darkness.

"That is alright, Sir" he said. I invited him to take coffee with me which he accepted.

"It is true" he said "that I have lived in squalor and ignorance that I have eaten dates and often wiped my dirty hands with the hair. But it is much worse since the day I lost my land."

"Why did you sell it?"
"I owed money to the Emir. He wanted to take away my land, so I sold it to a Jew."

"What happened to you then?"

"I was a porter for some time. Then I became engraver on leather. I have gone through all sorts of professions. For some time, however, I have been unemployed. The Arab business firms do not require any body and the Jews refuse to take me."

"Why....?" I asked.

"Because I am an Arab."

I paid visit to a Jewish industrialist and asked his opinion as to where this state of affairs would at last lead.

"I hardly know," he replied "The only thing is that Arabs are much less inclined now to sell their lands and this is a serious problem."

He spoke of the Jewish persecution in Germany and the necessity of buying land in order to receive more Jewish refugees in Palestine.

"Never shall this happen" said

"BIRNAM WOOD" FOR ETHIOPIA ?



Who's Winning This War?

—J. C. Walker in the "South Wales Echo."

an Arab to me "The English have promised us....."

"In fact" declared a Jew "the English have also promised that Palestine would be a Jewish foyer."

To this the Arab replied "The English promise too much. There is only one thing to be done. This is to seize the land from the Jews"

Arab-Jewish State

"Let them try," said the Jew to me. He intimated to me in confidence that all the Jewish land-owners are well-armed, that there is a fascist movement in Palestine with the object of doing unto the

Arabs what the German Nazis have done unto them.

Disgusted, I turned my back upon him.

It is clear that Palestine is an Arab country and should remain as such, or at least, there should be a mutual collaboration of all. An Arab-Jewish state may be the best possible solution.

A man with the name of Lazaroff preached this idea some time ago. He was killed.

"Who killed him?" I asked.

The Jew to whom I was speaking looked around to see there was no one else in the vicinity and whispered: "It was the Jews themselves and not even one person was tried for the assassination."

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

Latest Technique In Radium ... Split Dose Technique ... Mass Radiation Centres ... Attack On Internal Cancer ... Superiority Over Roentgen ... An Expert's View

(By "OBSERVATEUR".)

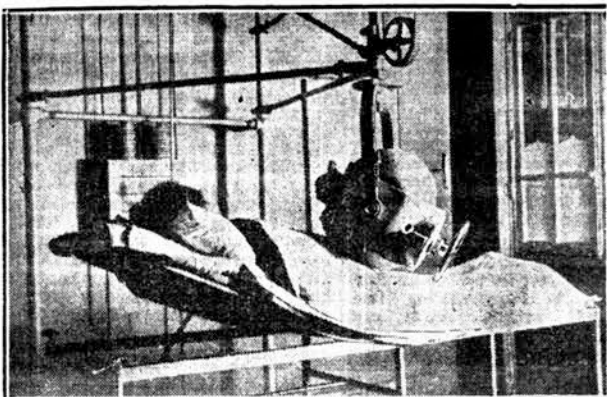
While, as has been pointed out earlier in this series, the entire development of the radium and roentgen therapy has been too brief, beginning as it did with this century with progress accelerated by the post-war years (as in surgery), the present situation as summed up by the results obtained at the various European and American centres recently has contributed not a little towards what may be described as a more or less therapeutic standard technique.

SMALL DOSE TECHNIQUE.

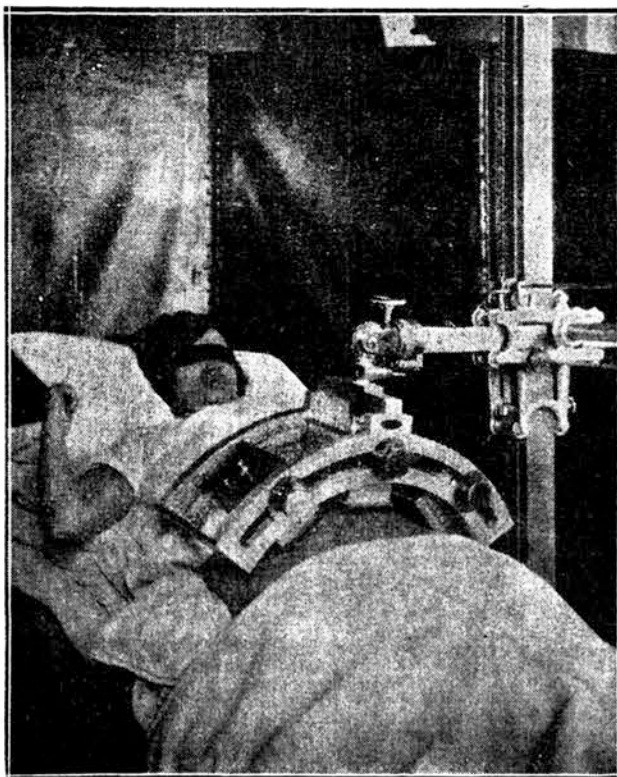
One notes, for instance, the increasing general tendency towards favouring a smaller dosage in preference to the earlier practice, especially as accumulated experience demonstrated the effect of radiation on the connective tissue and the risk of tissue necrosis produced by the so-called lethal dose. Considerable importance has been attached to the selective as against direct action on the cancer tumour and the phenomenon of secondary radiation caused by the gamma ray with an adequate screenage is responsible, too, in a large measure for the modified or new methods. Much has been done in the gradation of tumours and the table laid down by the League of Nations sub-committee is found very useful indeed in diagnosis and classification of tumours. Treatment, of course, is a matter of skill and experience and, as in any other branch of therapy the individual qualities of the radiologist enter into the question of judgment: success is mainly dependent on it. The present writer has had occasion to note very good results obtained through judicious dosage and although they may have been an outcome of therapeutic skill of the local radiologist the particular technique employed in the regulation of the dose is a matter of importance.

MASS RADIATION CENTRES.

The pictures reproduced on this page from Press clippings kindly supplied by Mr T. de Eragranza Cunha of Cansaulim, are of interest in so far as one might envisage the introduction of the technique of telerradium therapy or mass-radiation as part of the equipment of the Bombay Cancer Institute the establishment of which is being promised to us. Mass radiation necessitates the use of a large amount of radium. Dr. Simone Laborde of Villejuif who has published these photographs is understood to have increased his radium from a 2-gramme to 5-gramme unit. The apparatus used at the Institut de Radium at Paris is of a different design with a rectangular brass box of 135 x 110 cm. containing 80 platinum tubes of 50 milligramme each with a length of 3 centimetres. Then Max-Cheval at Brussels has a unit which is not adjustable with 20 tubes of 200 milligramme each while Falla's design at the Memorial Hospital is equipped with 40 capsules, with platinum screen of 100 milligramme, each. It possesses several novel features that facilitate easy manipulation. The Radium-hemmet of Stockholm uses a design of cylindrical shape and possesses im-



The mass-radiation apparatus, described in this article, used by Dr. Simone Laborde at Villejuif.



Another design of the apparatus installed in Hospital Tenon, Paris, under the direction of Drs. Mallet and Coliez.

portant features. The other centres are Vienna, Louvain and Munich.

COMPARATIVE MERITS.

The underlying principle of the therapy despite the difference in the design and mechanism of the apparatus is the same:—It combines that of the roentgen therapy with the difference that the wave-length is greater with an increased penetrating power of the hard gamma ray unless roentgen tubes could be manufactured with a 1,000 K. V. capacity. In addition to this, a skin focal distance provided a large quantity of radium were available, is maintained and a uniform field could be irradiated without the scattering of rays with a distinct deeper depth—an attack to which the deep-seated tumour, not as well vulnerable to the roentgen ray or inaccessible to interstitial or radon seed technique, does respond. To quote Berven who has specialised in the cancer of the tonsil: "Radium treatment has in my therapeutic technique proved to be superior to roentgen treatment, and greater supplies of radium have also been found considerably to improve the results obtained by the treatment. With the combined treatment of carcinoma by external roentgen treatment and local radium, I obtained no permanent healing results, but when the hard gamma radiation in the telerradium treatment had been substituted for roentgen radiation, an improvement in the primary healing result was at once obtained and the results of the treatment after three years' observation also show the superiority of the treatment. During the past year I have seen primary healing results which I did not obtain with previous therapeutic techniques."

TREATMENT WITH A FUTURE.

There is finally, the economic aspect of telerradium in comparison to the roentgen therapy. There is practically no cost of maintenance once the unit is installed and unlike the X-ray set, a single unit could be used for 24 hours for treatment of a series of cases. Regaud first introduced telerradium at the Paris Institute in 1925 and his 4-gramme unit is to be doubled. The main difficulty is of course of obtaining a sufficiently large quantity of radium: but with the prospects of a bigger and cheaper supply telerradium is regarded in radiological circles to possess indefinite possibilities.

BEAVER BROOK PRESS WORKS IT UP

(Continued from page 13)

polls, and that victory was largely due to Mr. Baldwin's personality and to the confidence placed in him by the British electorate as a statesman who would work for peace and who honestly believed in the great principle of collective security which the League of Nations embodied.

STORM OF INDIGNATION.

But, when his position appeared strongest, it got a shock from which it has not yet recovered. The disclosure of the terms of the Hoare-Laval agreement for the termination of the Ethiopian war aroused a storm of indignation and even derision in Great Britain which forced the Baldwin Government to make a volte-face and to repudiate the action of their Foreign Secretary, to which they had previously given their approval. The effect was to create a feeling of discontent, confusion and disarray in the ranks of the

Unionist Party. The bonds of discipline were relaxed, and bitter and undeserved attacks were made on Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons by men like Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is supposed no longer to cherish any personal ambitions, and who for many reasons enjoys great authority in Parliament.

Since then the spirit of revolt among the Unionists has been smouldering. The prevalent feeling against war in the country has also made itself felt in the House of Commons, and there is a sharp division of opinion amongst Unionists as to the wisdom of the policy which the Government, through Mr. Eden, is pursuing. The effect of all these factors combined has been to disintegrate and demoralise the Government's supporters, to undermine confidence in the leaders and to produce among their followers a feeling of doubt and uncertainty as to the future.

"BALDWIN MUST GO."

This state of things has given Mr. Baldwin's enemies their op-

portunity. They have now determined that he must go, and the statement in the "Daily Mail" that he was about to withdraw from the scene voluntarily was the first shot in the campaign. It remains to be seen how far these tactics will be successful, always bearing in mind that Mr. Baldwin can be a stubborn fighter and that he has control of the political machine and with it of the Party funds.

We in this country have no direct interest in these quarrels, though Mr. Baldwin is probably a more sympathetic personality than his would-be successor. The assertion and enforcement of our claims will depend on our own unity and the degree of strength with which they are put forward. But in view of possible contingencies which might arise it is well that we should understand the situation which is being created in England and the forces which are at work to bring about a change of Government and a new orientation, if not a complete reversal of the foreign policy that is now being pursued.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

HINDI TRANSLATION
OF RIGVEDA

RIGVEDA-SANHITA, 6th and 7th Ashtakas. With Easy Commentary in Hindi. By Pandit Ramagovind Trivedi Vedantashastri and Pandit Gourinath Jha Vyakaranateerth. Published at "Vaidik Pustakamala" office, Sultanpur, E. I. Rly. In two Vols. Rs. 2 each.

This edition of the Rigveda by two reputed scholars will be highly prized by all Hindi students of the ancient Hindu scriptures. The translation has been done in simple yet lucid Hindi language. The occasional foot-notes will also be found to be helpful in the correct understanding of the obscure text. The type used in the book is sufficiently big and clear. Altogether, the editors have placed the Hindi-speaking Hindu public under a deep debt of gratitude by placing this Hindi translation of the Rigveda in their hands.

"MY BABY"

MY BABY ("Maze Bai"): A Progress Book for children. By Mrs. Sharadabai Madgaonkar. Price Re. 1. Available at Marathi book-sellers, Bombay.

In this attractively got up book Mrs. Madgaonkar introduces modern Hindu parents to a new and scientific way of bringing up their children. She is a keen student of sociology and has studied her subject in the American universities. By this carefully prepared Note book she makes it convenient for parents to keep a full and faithful record of the various incidents and events in the life-story of their children.

We learn from the author's foreword that Nyayaratna Vinod has helped her in the preparation of the work. Dr. Kashibai Nowrange has written along and weighty introduction and Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, the well-known artist, has drawn some interesting sketches. The book is altogether a beautiful production and deserves to be in the possession of all Marathi speaking parents.

YOGA

YOGA IN DAILY LIFE. By Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati. Published by Em. Airo, Editor, Ideal Home Magazine, Amritsar. Price 1/10.

The author, who is a prolific contributor to various popular journals in India on subjects of a religious and quasi-religious character, sums up the object of the present work in the following words: "This is a book with a message of hope, of success in life, of peace, of bliss and of the secret of life itself. Herein will be found the Way to Peace, to Truth, and to the Abode of Immortality, eternal sunshine, infinite Joy and Knowledge (Nirvana or Kaiwalya) or the final beatitude, the highest goal of life." This is a work, which is hardly likely to appeal to any deep students of the topics dealt with by the writer and will be appreciated only by the readers who seek the help of "popular guides" to knowledge and religion. It deals with such topics as the four kinds of Yoga-Bhakti, Janana, Karma and Raja—as well as with

HINDUISM

HINDU DHARMA-VISHVADHARMA (Hinduism the Universal Faith). By Ganapatrao Jambotkar. Price Rs. 3. Available at Marathi book-sellers, Bombay.

This book, written in simple and attractive Marathi, while presenting the main features of Hindu religion, seeks to formulate the means and measures of reconstructing Hindu Society on a new and progressive basis. The author has shown considerable insight both in the historical background of Hindu life and in the possible avenues of its developed self-expression in the immediate future. The book is, in many ways, a mine of information about the various aspects of Hinduism. Nyayaratna Vinod has written a learned preface to the work.

Hata Yoga, the importance of Guru, Yogic diet, the Asanas, mind and meditation and Brahmacharya. It also contains stories of some well-known, saints and Yogies. There is a glossary of Yogic and other spiritual terms.

The Wandering
Snake-Charmer

Here comes the gay charmer
With everlasting glee;
The children greet him joyfully
As here and there they flee.

He lays down his basket
And sits on the hard ground;
The people form a circle,
The charmer in the round.

Now all is hush and silence
Except the bellowing reed,
Which circles round the basket
As he opens the lid.

The rhythm from his reed
Wakes the snake from its sleep;
Then wriggling to the magic tune
It open sits hood too deep.

The charmer plays melodies
And satisfies the thirst
Of his dangerous pet, before
He does anything first.

He holds it in his hand
For the big crowd to glance,
Then plays his melodious note
For his pet to dance.

When its dance is over
It is left on the ground,
To enjoy a petty freedom
From its guardian's bound.

It wriggles on the ground
Making for the large crowd,
Which suddenly stand up and run,
Or stand there and shout aloud.

Its progress is stopped by
The charmer playing wide,
Which calls it back again
To its guardian's side.

The charmer takes in his hand

HITLER IS HUGE
LEG-PULLER

Roosevelt Amateur Communist Says G. B. S.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw made the following observations to the "News Chronicle" on his return from a three months' cruise:

"There is not the slightest prospect of war in Europe. The international situation has not changed since I went away, except that Hitler has improved his position enormously. He is a huge leg-puller.

President Roosevelt is an amateur Communist. He trudges along by trial and error.

"If you want to improve an industry you must own it yourself, not issue mandates.

"I have written a play about Geneva which will interest politically-minded people—about a half per cent. of the human race. I shall show the comedy of Geneva—the grandest comedy in the world.

"No, I will not have my plays screened until the film people learn what a play is."

And puts it under cover,
Round it he fastens the bands
To show the "Khe!" is over.

He gathers some coppers
By taking his red cap round;
He bids adieu to all of us
Now homeward he is bound.

Sometimes he moves from us
To another place, to show
His same old "Khe!" and snake;
The cap goes round and—lo!

PADMAKANT T. TALWAR.

MACHINES WILL
OUST FINANCIERS

Henry Ford's Vision Of Future Order

Henry Ford, combining a winter vacation with research on a new automobile motor, predicted the machine age eventually "will take control of the world from the financiers."

The multi-millionaire manufacturer said that the changed order would end the ability of the wealthy to "rule the universe," and that independence would come to the individuals who develop the machinery.

Transportation will figure largely in the future, he said, with present day development of the automobile and airplane "just the beginning."

Ford and two engineers are carrying on their research in the seclusion of his 75,000 acre Cherry Hill plantation.

Farm both and reared, Ford reiterated his view that "industry is going into the country." He has established a manual training school in this rural community to further his idea of correlating industry and agriculture.

A widespread use of the soil is what America needs most, said the motor magnate, who describes crop curtailment as against the law of nature and the security of plenty.

FREEDOM

1. Give me a tropical isle all covered with cocoanut palm,
Give me a tropical isle where lagoons lie deep and calm,
O give me a tropical isle, where fruit the whole year round
Is a ripening blush, and where the air is twitter-drowned.

2. Far away from civilization,
out on the still blue sea
Where the winds that blow are as virginal as great God meant them to be.
Where I may watch the stars at night, as none has done before
Where the wind-lashed waves keep dashing on the island's rocky shore.

3. And here, on this evergreen island, I will build me a little shack
It will be my "rendezvous," without any sense of lack,
Just give me an old camp-cot, on which I may dream at night,
And only a hurricane lantern to serve me for a light.

4. Here will I live as a hermit and face the hours alone
Until God who is hidden shall gradually be known.
Here shall I witness Nature in all her beauteous forms,
Yea, right from the golden sunset peace to the frown of angered storms.

5. This will be my paradise, and this my heavenly home,
And no more need for my spirit in restless search to roam,
Here will I live and die, and nothing more I desire,
Since life will become a heaven for me, and the being a flowering fire!

H. BEALE.

'BALANCE OF POWER'

means

LILY BRAND BARLEY

You can now get at any
CHEMIST & DRUGGISTS
All Over India & Burmah.

MANUFACTURED BY
LILY BISCUIT CO.
CALCUTTA.




NEGUS LEAVES FOR DJIBOUTI?

KARACHI TO BE VENUE

Indian States People's Conference To Meet In July

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference met in the Conference Office at 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m., Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shrivastava presiding. The following resolutions were adopted:

I. "This Committee welcomes the invitation to hold the next session of the Indian States People's Conference at Karachi extended by the States Peoples of that City, and decides to accept the same with thanks. The Committee, therefore, decides to hold the next session there, some time in July next, and authorizes the General Secretaries to take all measures necessary for implementing this decision.

II. "The Working Committee of the All-India States People's Conference deeply deplores the defeat of the two proposals made on their behalf of the States people in the last session of the Congress. The first, defeated in the Subjects Committee, asked for a promise to include in the Constituent Assembly if and when one is convened, the representatives of the States people on a footing of equality with the representatives of the people of British India. The second, defeated in the open session of the Congress, asked for recognition by the Congress of its duty to give help to the States people, in their struggle for political freedom, as the resources available to the Congress would permit of such help being given.

"NO VALID EXCUSE"

"The Working Committee can conceive of no valid excuse for rejecting the first demand, as it lays upon the Congress no further obligation than to refuse to take part in framing a constitution for all-India in collaboration with the Princes as representatives of the States on the Constituent Assembly, and without consultation with and approval of the States people.

"The second demand too, in the opinion of the Working Committee, does not impose upon the Congress any onerous obligation. It leaves to the Congress unfettered judgment as to the particular struggle in which it may give active support to the States people, but only asks for an unambiguous enunciation of the principle that, British Indian people and States people being common members of the Congress it shall not discriminate between the two, giving active help to the former, and reserving only moral sympathy for the latter. By the resolution adopted at the last session on this subject, the Congress in effect reverts to the policy of non-intervention in the State affairs, in order to undo which the Congress altered its Constitution in 1928 at Calcutta, and admitted the States people in its fold. Unless this policy of non-intervention is reversed the Congress will again become a British Indian Congress.

WILL CONGRESS ACCEPT DEMANDS?

"The Working Committee hereby declares its firm resolve not to rest content till the Congress accepts both the demands of the States people, for it believes that their acceptance is as much in the interest of the Congress and the British Indian people as in that of the Indian States people."

Interviews British Minister

END OF ORGANISED RESISTANCE?

Shooting And Looting In Addis Ababa Reported: But Br. Nationals Safe

(Through Reuter's Agency)

LONDON, May 2.

The British Minister at Addis Ababa has reported to London that the Emperor has left Addis Ababa for Djibouti accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince.

The Emperor had an interview with the British Minister, Sir Sidney Barton, before leaving Addis Ababa.

END OF RESISTANCE
The news of the Emperor's flight is regarded gravely in British circles in London. It is considered as the end of organised resistance. It is understood that it is not on Sir Sidney Barton's advice that the Emperor left the City.

LOOTING COMMENCES?

Mr. Eden specially visited the Foreign Office to consider the situation. It is also reported in London that shooting and looting is proceeding in Addis Ababa, but there are no casualties among British nationals.

BRITISH NATIONALS SAFE

It is understood that the Emperor had not revealed his ultimate destination before leaving the Capital. It is stated that every precaution has been taken for the protection of British and other foreign residents in Addis Ababa, where it is believed there are still about 1,000 British subjects, mainly British Indians and Somalis. Probably no more than 30 white British subjects remain in Addis Ababa.

It is understood that the British Nationals have already been taken under protection in the Legation compound.

FUTURE OF LEGATIONS

It is at present not certain how the Emperor's departure will affect the position at Addis Ababa. A request might be made by the Italians when they arrive for the Foreign Legations, including the British, to leave or alternatively the British might themselves decide to leave. It is understood that Sir Sidney Barton has not yet made plans to leave the Capital.

ROME AWAITS FALL OF ADDIS ABABA

ROME, May 2.

Hush and expectation has fallen

Indians' First Match In England

SCORE 229 IN PLAY AGAINST WORCESTERSHIRE (NAYUDU 46 AND MERCHANT, NOT OUT, 44)

LONDON, May 2.

The Indian touring team commenced their first match against Worcestershire. The day's closing score is:—Indians 229 (Nayudu 46 and Merchant, not out, 44).

Worcestershire had made 81 for three when the stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

PEACE MAKER DONE TO DEATH

Two Killed & Several Injured In Faction Fight Near Lahore

LAHORE, May 2.

A report of a free fight between the two parties of Muslims in which deadly weapons were used and as a result of which one person died on the spot and the another succumbed to the injuries in the hospital, has been received from Pattoki, a village in Lahore district.

It is stated that there arose a quarrel between two parties of Muslims over the possession of a piece of land, which took a dangerous turn when both parties came armed with spears and other deadly weapons. There was a free fight between them.

A Hindu passer-by was attracted to that place. He tried to bring about peace and was spear- to death on the spot.

Several members of both the parties were severely injured. Police are investigating the case. —United Press.

JAWAHAR FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

Too Early To Say Anything, Says Pandit

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

A report appearing in the 'Leader' says, "according to the impression of some people Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may be persuaded to stand for one of the seats in the Provincial Assembly."

Inquiries show that it is highly improbable that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will consent to seek election, though, as he said in a previous interview, it was too early to say anything definite about the elections.—A.P.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has left for Lucknow this morning to

SEE STOP PRESS On Page 28

attend an informal conference with the Provincial workers and the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

MR. JINNAH AND AHRAR LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRITSAR, May 2.

It is reliably learnt that the question of Ahrars forming an alliance with Mr. Jinnah, who is at present engaged in holding confabulations with Ahrar leaders in Lahore, will be taken up at the Conference of All-India Majlis-i-Ahrars, which will meet in Amritsar on May 8.

The trend of discussions between Mr. Jinnah and the Ahrar leaders point to the possibility of a close alliance between the two. Accordingly, Mr. Jinnah, it is stated, has chosen to differ from Sir Fazil Hussain with whom the former has definitely refused to co-operate.

VICEROY FOR SIMLA

SIMLA, May 2.

Lord Linlithgow arrives in Simla on the noon of Monday, May 4. The arrival is private.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, quarter and passage free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay No. 14. (6069).

44. MEDICAL.

Strictly Confidential—Sound, Helpful advice on Venereal Free. Apply Box No. 5923. "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

Secure jobs, join at once. Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Expert coaching, all commercial subjects, fees very moderate. (6062)

Free—Vaidyaram, Hakimhaziq by regular and postal training Examination. Enclose 2 annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Institute, P.O., Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. (6040).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour starting 11th May. Book your seat early at Erach Ankiesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (6074).

"REVENGE IS MINE!"

He Shouted and he dashed forth to Kill his enemy—the BROTHER—the blood-relations that bound them both!

Glamorous

SABITADEVI

in

"FORBIDDEN-BRIDE"

with

Motilal in dual Role
Aruna Devi, Gulzar,
Lilavati, Azurie,
Sankatha.

Now running at

ROXY

TALKIES

New Queens Road.

SAGAR
Movietone's
Melodrama
of

Rajput

Directed by
Sjt. K. P. Ghosh

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Sat.,
Sun. and Holidays at 2-30

BARRISTER SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS

**Borrowed Money Without
Disclosing He Was
Insolvent**

MADRAS, April 30.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice King and Mr. Justice Gentle disposed of to-day a matter arising out of proceedings taken against Mr. P. Krishnan Nair, a Barrister under the Bar Councils Act.

The Advocate in question was convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate under Sec. 102 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, for the offence of receiving more than Rs. 50 from two moneylenders without disclosing to them that he was an undischarged insolvent. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in each case, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a month in each case.

A criminal revision petition was filed against the conviction and sentence but that was dismissed. The High Court thereupon referred the matter to the Bar Council, who reported that the Barrister was guilty of professional misconduct, that there was an element of moral turpitude in the offence and that his conduct under the circumstances called for disciplinary action.

Their Lordships accepted the report and directed that the Barrister be suspended from practice for two years.—A. P.

DOHAD TEACHERS RESIGN

**Want To Serve Their
Native Place**

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, April 30.

It is understood that five teachers of the Dohad High School, natives of Dohad, who were serving for the last 10 to 15 years, have given their resignations with the intention of joining the Prajakiya Sarvajanik Mandal and thereby to serve Dohad.

WOMAN DIES WITH SON

**Fatal Attempt To Rescue
Child**

DIBRUGARH, April 30.

A tragic drowning accident occurred at the local steamer ghat yesterday evening when a woman lost her life in her fruitless attempt to save her child.

It is stated that the five-year-old son of a craftsman residing at the steamer ghat fell into the river Brahmaputra and while being carried away by the current he caught hold of a bamboo pole. He remained floating on the river bed.

A hue and cry having been raised the mother of the boy came to the spot and jumped into the river to rescue her son. Scarcely had she reached him the boy left the bamboo and clasped his mother. But before she could get hold of the bamboo, both of them were carried away by the strong current.

Their bodies have not been traced yet.—United Press.

YUVARAJ OF PATIALA OPERATED UPON

PATIALA, May 2.

The Yuvaraj of Patiala was operated upon for appendicitis to-day at Patiala and his condition is satisfactory.—A. P.

Over 250 huts of village Baghed near Tumsar were burnt down by a fire which broke out shortly after mid day on Friday last. The farmers having lost everything are living on public charity.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Positively For One Week Only
JACK HYLTON

and his
BAND

with
JUNE CLYDE
in

**"SHE SHALL
HAVE MUSIC"**

A RIOT OF LAUGHTER
SONG AND MUSIC

A Film You Will Never Forget
A Twickenham Production

Coming!

NEXT SATURDAY

DON'T FAIL

To See This

MOST TALKED-ABOUT

Drama of

INDIA'S TOLLING MILLIONS!

AJANTA CINETONE'S

"THE MILL"

Now with NEW TITLE

GARIB-PARVAR

OR DAYA-KI-DEVI

Starring:—

Miss BIBBO, Miss GOHAR,

KARNATAKI, Mr. JAYRAJ,

NAYAMPALLY, PARASHAR

Story by Sjt. PREMCHAND

Direction: Sjt. BHAWNANI

NEXT SATURDAY

at

WEST END

TALKIES

TO-DAY...THIS WEEK!

DANCES! SONGS!

Chinese Girls!

in

**CHIANG-WEI-
NON-STOP-REVUE**

with

WONDERFUL MAGIC by

Prof. TIAN LIAN, who will astonish you with his marvelous magic.

Don't fail to visit this wonder show of the East at

ALFRED TALKIES

RIPON THEATRE

Playhouse-Corner, Grant Road.

Daily Two Shows

6-30 and 10 p.m.

To-day (Sunday) Special Matinee

AT 3-30 p.m.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co., of complete Flat furniture, Milner, Chubb and Godrej safes, Singer foot machine, A. C. Fans, Remington portable typewriter, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Chesterfield set, etc.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

FOR DUMB AND DEAF?

The divine Gift obtained by Swami Jaganandji Maharaj of 110 years after continuous penance of 50 years in the forest of Himalayas, would cure you marvellously. Try once, we challenge them who have lost faith in mankind on repeated disappointments. Price Per Kavacha Rs. 15/8.

Particulars on request.

Manager, **SWAMI JGGANAND ASHRAM,**
(B.C.) Khesra, Bengal.

SPLENDID TAMIL TALKIE

on SUNDAY, 3rd May at
10-30 a.m. in the Morning

TAMIL NADU TALKIES'
Second Mythological Hit

"MOHINI— RUKMANGADHA"

featuring

The Nightingale of South India.

Miss M. S. VIJAYAL

(of 'Menaka' fame) and

MISS SARADAMBAL

VIDWAN SREENIVASAN

M. R. SUBRAMANIAN

and others, at your favourite
Theatre

PLAZA

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON

THE BEST TRICK PICTURE
OF THE YEAR

VISHNU'S
MASTER PIECE

HOORE SAMANDAR

Starring:—

ANSUYA, ASHIQHUSAIN,

M. SULTANA, Master KANTI

See it and Show it to your
family.

Now showing at:—

SUPER TALKIES

AT 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PLAZA

To-night 3-30; 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
The Romance that will make the
heart of the world beat faster

DARK ANGEL DARK ANGEL

A Samuel Goldwyn picture re-
leased through United Artists, with
FREDERIC MARCH
MERLE OBERON

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 1

Messrs. Ballivala and Karani have
issued the following report of the closing
quotations of the New York Stock
Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	31
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	67
Columbia Gas	17
American Tel and Tel	151 1/2
Western Union Telg	75 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
New York Central	33 3/4
Pennsylvania R R	30
Great North Pfd	35
Northern Pacific Rly	27
Bethlehem Steel	49
United States Steel	56 3/4
Curtiss Wright	6
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
General Motor	61 3/4
General Electric	36
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
Int Cement	45
St Oil of N J	59
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	13 1/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	34 1/2
National City Bank	31
Amr Celanese	22
Int Nickel of Canada	45 1/4
Market steady firm. U. S. Steel	
operating 64 per cent. Carloadings up	
110,000 units. St. Oil of N J has de-	
clared a dividend of 50 cents and an	
extra dividend of 25 cents.	
Total business: 1 1/4 million	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 1

3 per cent Indian Sterling	85 5/8
Loan	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Ster-	97 3/4
ling Loan	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Ster-	107 1/4
ling Loan 1954/59	
4 per cent Indian Ster-	110 3/4
ling Loan 1948/53	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Ster-	114 3/4
ling Loan 1950/55	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Ster-	120 1/2
ling Loan 1958/68	
5 per cent Indian Ster-	116 1/2
ling Loan 1942/47	
5 1/2 per cent Indian Ster-	101 1/4
ling Loan 1936/38	
3 per cent Indian Ster-	101 3/4
ling Loan 1919/32	
2 1/2 per cent British	85 1/8
Consols	
3 1/2 per cent Con-	107 3/8
version	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khondesh	503	279,816
Central India	777	219,999
Barst and Nagar	794	151,254
Hyderabad Gaorani	51	35,528
Barar	1,600	307,986
Central Provinces	87	85,947
Total Oomras	3,812	1,110,410
Dholera	2,695	129,696
N W Provinces	43	61,574
Rajputana	1,286	432,876
Sind-Punjab	3,890	339,353
Broach	421	34,682
Coompta and Dharwar	694	24,440
Western-Northern	...	45
Tinnevely and Cambodia	...	10,397
Persian	...	8
American	...	21,457
Egyptian and African	...	157,483
Comilla, Burma and	...	462
other sorts	...	462
Total	12,231	2,395,990

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 30th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	3,101	391,690
Japan and China	4,734	968,183
Coast Ports	50	26,231
Up-country by Rail	...	145,053
Afloat in harbour	...	...
for Europe, China	...	42,529
and Japan	...	...
Total	7,885	1,573,686

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 1

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9 1/2 per cent to 9 1/4 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1 1/2 per cent

DANGEROUS CURVES AHEAD!
IT'S "THE LADY IN RED"!



She showed you plenty in "In Caliente" and "Gold Diggers of 1935"! But just wait 'til you see how Warner Bros. have shot the works in stars, spectacular songs and sensational story...to give Wini a winner in her first starring picture!

Phil Regan
Genevieve Tobin
Lyle Talbot
Allen Jenkins

DAILY AT:—
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M. || ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE

FIRST INDIAN PICTURE

Directed by

India's 1st Woman Director

Sangeet Movietone's

Madam Fashion

Hindi Musical Talkie.

Directed by:
Bai Jaddanbai

Starring:
Jaddanbai

Special Show for
Ladies on Monday
4th May at 1-30 p.m.

Supported by:
Baby Rani, A. Hussain
& others.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington
Road.

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Running this Week ALL BOMBAY AT GLOBE!

Soul stirring Romance of a
valiant who fought for love
and Freedom

New Bharat
Movietone's
Something
different in
Stunt and
Romance.

PRINCE OF THIEVES

Starring:—

Acc of Stunts:

Master NAVINCHANDRA,
(in dual role)

Miss NOORJEHAN,
Mr. BHIM, Comedian
AMRITLAL & BRIJMALA.

NOW RUNNING AT—

Globe Talkies

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time:—
5-15, 8, 10-45
Friday, Sat., Sun. and
Holidays at 2-45 p.m.



Kumari Lilavati, the danseuse who will appear at the C. J. Hall this evening.

VARIETY SHOW At C. J. Hall

A top-speed variety entertainment in which some of the best dancers and artistes in the city will display their talent, will come off on Sunday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Health and Strength Leagues' Association.

The Association is a leading health organisation in Parel area with a large membership of a cosmopolitan nature which is provided with an up-to-date library on health subjects and with facilities for training in wrestling, boxing, lathi wielding and all the latest physical exercises. In addition to this the members are trained in a variety of dances, music and singing.

At the Sunday evening entertainment Kumari Lilavati, the well-known Punjabi dancer and film actress will appear in two dances which will be a complete entertainment in themselves. Of the two dances one is of her own creation.

Rich and Shamilla and Clifford Roe, the famous Radio artists, have their popular numbers included in the crowded programme and G. Bocarro the famous amateur entertainer.

Mr. A. N. Sheikh appears in a strong man act and the fact that the Merry Warblers Dance Band will be in attendance is enough to draw a crowded house and give the entertainment the final finishing touch of artistic enjoyment.

For Simla Municipal Elections

SIMLA: May 1. Lala Krishan Lal Kapur, Magistrate, First Class, has been appointed Election Officer in connection with the forthcoming local Municipal elections. The voters' list has been in the course of preparation since March 15th last.

The Government of India Secretariat having moved up only recently, it is apprehended that a number of eligible voters from among the residents of the Station Ward may be left out of the list.—United Press.

"Sind Hari And Mazdoor Party"

KARACHI: May 1. With a view to ameliorating the social, economic and political condition of the working classes and peasants in the province, a political party called 'Sind Hari and Mazdoor Party,' has been formed. A largely attended meeting of the party was held recently where the object of the new political organisation was propounded in clear cut terms, namely, that it will strive to alleviate the misery of the masses.—United Press.



Bene Israel Day in Bombay; Photo shows Miss Annie Samson addressing a gathering on the occasion of the "Youth Day" celebrations.

VICEROY AT DEHRA DUN

Visits Forest Research Institution And School

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, May 1.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow to-day visited the Institute of Forest Research at Dehra Dun. They were shown round the Institute by Mr. F. Canning, accompanied by members of his staff. Their Excellencies took a close interest in the various exhibits and in the organisation of the Institute to which Her Excellency promised to pay a further visit later.

On the morning of April 30, Their Excellencies visited the Dun School. They were conducted round by the headmaster Mr. Foot and Mrs. Foot and saw the boys at physical training and at work at school. Their Excellencies took a close interest in the details of the school organisation and spoke to several of the boys on leaving. They congratulated Mr. Foot on the results which had been achieved and expressed their good wishes for the future of the school.—A. P.

RAJENDRA PRASAD REACHES PATNA

PATNA, May 2. Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here last night. He will be heard

SIND ADVISORY COUNCIL TO MEET ON JUNE 8

KARACHI, May 2. It is officially announced this morning that His Excellency the Governor has decided that the first meeting of the Sind Advisory Council will be held on June 8. The agenda for the meeting is not yet ready, but the major item will be the discussion on the Budget and the session is expected to last for a week, after which it will adjourn. The sitting will take place in the Session Room where the Hammond Committee sat and the adjoining chamber is being specially equipped for the Governor's Secretariat Office.

Copies of the budget, preparations of which is being hurried through, will be placed in the hands of members of the Council about a week or ten days in advance.

In accordance with the procedure followed in Bombay, His Excellency the Governor will address the council on the opening day.

Mr. Hingorani, Assistant Secretary Legal Department has been appointed Secretary to the Council in addition to his own duties. His Excellency will be visiting the Sessions Court and the Bar Council on May 9.—A. P.

ing the Bengal Congress election dispute here on May 5 and 6.—A. P.

FAMINE DISTRESS IN UPPER GARHWAL

NAINI TAL, May 1.

Inquiries made here in connection with the famine conditions in upper Garhwal show that as the result of scanty and delayed rains scarcity of food exists in some places in Dasoli, a small Pergana on the Mandakini river in Garhwal. The agriculturists have been hard hit there owing to three bad seasons.

A local committee has been formed, which has deposited a sum of Rs. 2,000 with the Deputy Commissioner and a depot for the distribution of free grain has been established near the Ghat in Pergana Dasoli.

Tacavi loans are being distributed and arrangements have been made to make food stuffs available at Garur village to the distressed people at moderate prices.—United Press.

100 COPIES IN 10 MINUTES: RAPID DUPLICATOR.



Handwritings! Drawings! Typewritings! Sketches, etc., in one or more colours, in one or more languages at a time! Over 10,000 in use all over India, Burma & Ceylon. No Stencils! No Roller! No Special Pen! Foolscap size, Rs. 22. Postage, Packing Rs. 3-12. Send Rs. 5 in advance with order.

J. J. SHAM & SONS.
B. 354, Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuwan, Bombay 2.



SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granulata eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co. CHEMISTS.

Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2. Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

DO YOU REALIZE

that Your Teeth Need TWO Tooth Brushes?

If you do, insist on using INTRA 2 in 1, the most MODERN and PERFECT TOOTH BRUSH. It's only of its kind.

It's easy enough to clean the fronts of your front teeth with an ordinary brush, but the BACKS of your teeth and the fronts of those inaccessible molars are hard to reach. Here tooth decay and gum-trouble start. That is why you should use "INTRA" the ONLY PERFECT TOOTH BRUSH, scientifically shaped to your mouth.

At all Chemists and Stores.



For your Fronts.



For your Backs.

It cleans where ordinary brushes cannot reach!

District Agents Wanted.

THE ORIENTAL TRADING Co.,

P. O. BOX 3047, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 12, 1936
Muslim: Safar 11, 1355
Parsi: Avan 30, 1365
Hightide: 10-20; 22-69
Lowtide: 3-19; 16-02
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Monday, May 4.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, May 5.

Improvements Committee at Corporation Hall at 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 7.

Results of B.Sc., and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Friday, May 8.

Meeting of the Progressive Group: Mr. R. von Leyden will read a paper on "East and West in the World's History of Art." Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THANA D. C. C.

The second meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day Sunday at 8-9 a.m. at Mr. K. T. Sule's bungalow at Kalyan.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA
A public musical concert will be held in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Suratwala Building, New Charni Road) by Master Bhaskarrao Phatak and Master Baburao to-day Sunday at 8-30 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a Bharatha Nattiyam (Dance) by Srimathi Balasaraswathi and party from Madras at 5-30 p.m. to-day Sunday, at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

MAHAWARI VIDYALAYA
The annual celebration of our Sitaram Poddar Babka Vidyalaya will be performed in the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, to-day Sunday at 3-31 p.m. Sjt. Seth Anandilalji Poddar will preside over the function.

BUDDHA SOCIETY
A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Ratilal Mehta, in the Ananda Vihar, near Bombay Central Station, to-day Sunday, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Asceticism in pre-Buddhist Days".

JAIN SIKHSAN PARASARAK MANDAI

Under the auspices of Jain Sissana Parasarak Mandal Opening Ceremony of the Shah Raichand Gulabchand Achharivata Jain Boarding Bardi will be performed to-day Sunday at 12-30 p.m. Mr. Popatlal Dharsibhai Sheth Jamnagarwala will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Prof. H. B. Bhide, of the Bhavnagar College, will deliver a lecture on "Metaphysical Basis of Astrology and Astronomy" to-day Sunday, at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

3 ARTS RECEPTION TO MAYOR

3 Arts Grand Reception in honour of the Mayor of Bombay, and Mrs. Boppy Shewale will be held to-day Sunday at Aiwane Rifat. The celebrated Ashik Hussain will perform classical Shastri Nautch and songs with Bhao among many other items.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Girl Friend" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Under Pressure." Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"She Shall have Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Prince of Thieves" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Madan Fashion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dark Angel" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Anything Goes" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.

REGAL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Forbidden Bride" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Broadway Hostess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Hoore Samandar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"My Beloved" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Law of the Wild" Time as usual.

KARNATAK SANGH

There will be a Hari Kirtan performance to-day Sunday, at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Sangha (Benham Hall Lane) by Kirtan Bhushan Katha Kantheerava Shreedad of Shimoga in Kannada on "Droupadi Swayamwara".

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Deendee" written by Dr. Farooze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT KING'S CIRCLE GARDEN, MATUNGA

Under the directorship of Mr. R. Remedios, the Emperor Band of Bombay will play a programme of music at the King's Circle Garden Bandstand to-day Sunday commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

KURLA SWADESHI MILLS

The social gathering of the members of the Weaving Co-Operative Credit Society of Swadeshi Mills, Kurla will be held to-day Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Hall, Swadeshi Mills, Kurla. Hon. Mr. B. V. Jaday, the President of the Provincial Co-Operative Institute, will preside.

LINGUA FRANCA FOR INDIA

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, there will be a public lecture at Chowpatty Sands to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Nami Sandilvi will speak on "Urdu", the Lingua Franca of India. Mr. Sardar Anwar will preside.

ISHVERLAL PARK

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Municipality the "Ishverlal Park" at Baptista Road, Vile Parle, will be opened at 5-30 p.m. to-day, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Kantilal Iswarlal, the donors, will be "At Home" to the guests. Dr. Bishambarnath Yagi will perform some Yogic feats on the occasion.

ANGLO-BENGALI SCHOOL

"The prize distribution and anniversary ceremonies of the Anglo-Bengali School will take place to-day Sunday at 5 p.m. at "Dhuru Hall" near Dardar Station (B.B. and C.I.R.) Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, will preside and distribute the prizes."



Kumari Kajjan in "My Beloved" at the Wellington.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Gurus and Chelas" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day Sunday at 6-15 p.m.

JACOB HAJI ESA FREE FRACTURE INSTITUTE

Return for the month of April Males 532, Females 189 and Children 194, total 935.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building Ravelin St. Fort) when Mr. S. N. Kanga will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Universe is not a creation out of nothing, nor is it evolved by God from Himself, but it is a mental creation by God". The lecture is open to the public.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

A session of the Railway workers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be held at Talcherkar's Wadi, Parel to-day Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, when important decisions will be taken and a lead will be given to all railway workers on the B. B. as well as other lines.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH LEAGUE'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Health and Strength Leaguers' Association there will be a Top-Speed Variety Entertainment at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-day Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Miss Lalavati, the talented Punjabi Dancer, will appear in two dances, the programme includes a number of well known Radio artistes and local amateur entertainers.

Regal and Capitol

Daily 3 Shows
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

CHARLIE
CHAPLIN

In UNITED ARTISTS'

"MODERN
TIMES"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

4 P. M. :-

Rs. 2-4; 1-2; As. 9 and As. 4.

6-30 & 10 P. M. :-

Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 and As. 9.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED



Jawahar Debunks The Nehru Legends

No Truth In Story Of Sending Linen To Paris Laundry

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In his autobiography published recently (Jawaharlal Nehru: an Autobiography: Bodley Head 15-), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru kills many rumours and stories in circulation about him and the Nehru family throughout India.

"I found" says the author, "that one of the most persistent legends about my father and myself was to the effect: that we used to send our linen weekly from India to a Paris laundry. We have repeatedly contradicted this, but the legend persists. Anything more fantastic and absurd it is difficult for me to imagine, and if anyone is foolish enough to indulge in this wasteful snobbery, I should have thought he would get a special mention for being a prize fool."

Never Met King

Continuing the author says: "Another equally persistent legend, often repeated in spite of denial, is that I was at school with Prince of Wales. The story goes on to say that when the Prince came to India in 1921, he asked for me; I was then in gaol. As a matter of fact, I was not only not at school with him, but I have never had the advantage of meeting him or speaking to him."

Then writing about the first prison experience along with Pandit Motilal, Jawaharlal refers to the Sir Harcourt Butler story. "A ridiculous story", mentions the author, "has appeared in the Press, and though contradicted, continues to appear from time to time."

"According to this Sir Harcourt Butler, the then Governor of the United Provinces, sent champagne to my father in prison. Sir Harcourt sent my father nothing at all in prison; nobody sent him champagne or any other alcoholic drink; and indeed he had given up alcohol in 1920 after the Congress took to non-co-operation and was not taking any such drinks at that time."

Declaration Of Rights

The Pandit discusses in another place the persistent legend about the alleged communist origin of the resolution relating to the declaration of Rights in the Karachi Congress.

He says: "This very mild and prosaic resolution evidently made the big people of the Government of India furiously to think. Perhaps they even pictured, with

their usual perspicacity, the red gold of the Bolsheviks stealing its way into Karachi and corrupting the Congress leaders. Living in a kind of political harem, cut off from the outer world, and surrounded by an atmosphere of secrecy, their receptive minds love to hear tales of mystery and imagination. And then these stories are given out in little bits in a mysterious manner, through favoured newspapers, with a hint that much more could be seen if only the veil were lifted.

"In this approved and well-practised manner, frequent references have been made to the Karachi resolution on Fundamental rights, etc. and I can only conclude that they represent the Government point of view of this resolution."

"Forced On Mahatma"

"The story goes that a certain mysterious individual with communist affiliations drew up this resolution, or the greater part of it, and thrust it down upon me at Karachi, that thereupon I issued an ultimatum to Mr. Gandhi to accept this or to face my opposition to the Delhi pact issue, and Mr. Gandhi accepted it as a sop to me and forced it down on a tired Subjects Committee and the Congress on the concluding day. The name of this mysterious individual has so far as I know, not been directly mentioned, but numerous hints make it clear who is meant.

Not being myself used to ways of mysterious and roundabout methods of expression, I might as well state that this person seems to be M. N. Roy. It would be interesting to know, and instructive to the big ones of Simla and Delhi to find out, what M. N. Roy or any other person communistically thinks of that very innocent Karachi resolution. While I was drafting this resolution, various people, who used to come to my tent, were sometimes consulted by me about it. But M. N. Roy had absolutely nothing to do with it, and I knew well enough that he would disapprove of it and laugh at it."

Sir Grimwood Mears

One of the interesting episodes described in the book is Sir Grimwood Mear's resolutions with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir Grimwood Mears' relations with Pandit Jawaharlal's first arrest the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court wrote Pandit Nehru a letter immediately after his discharge asking him to come and see him frequently. "On the pretext of objecting to some Municipal tax he (Sir Grimwood Mears) would come to see me and discuss other matters. Liberals—timid, weak-kneed opportunists with no character or backbone, he called them and his language was stronger and full of contempt. "Do you think we have any respect for them" he said."

The book bristles with many interesting episodes and will no doubt arouse tremendous interest throughout the length and breadth of India.—United Press.

WORKER'S RIGHT TO HAPPY LIFE

United Stand Against
Capitalism Urged At
May Day Meeting

All the workers of the Ambernath Match Factory numbering about 1,200 took a holiday and did not attend to their work on the May Day as a result of which the Factory was closed.

Two big processions of the workers, one in the morning and the other in the evening, were taken out. The procession in the evening, which was attended by more than 1,000 workers, marched through the streets of Ambernath, Wandrapada, Khoj and Bhendripada villages. A huge mass meeting was then held at which the workers declared their unbounded faith in the unity of the workers of the world.

Fight Capitalism.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar of the Servants of India Society, in addressing the meeting, narrated the history and significance of the May Day. He exhorted the workers to stand united and fight capitalism, so that the labourers may better their conditions of life and work. He further asked them to forget the false barriers of caste, creed, language or nationality and to achieve the unity of labour all over the world.

Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society, who spoke next, pointed out that the poor labourer is the greatest source of wealth and hence he is entitled to lead a happy and contented life which in the present circumstances has been denied to him by the capitalistic system. Mr.

BOSE'S ARREST IN CORPORATION

Adjournment Motion Tabled
In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 30.

An adjournment motion regarding the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been tabled for the next meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to be held for the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Jalaluddin Hushemy proposes to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the "situation that has arisen in the country, particularly in Calcutta, following the detention of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, an ex-Chief Executive Officer and ex-Mayor of Calcutta."

The first item on the agenda is the election of a chairman for conducting the proceedings of the meeting, after which Aldermen and Councillors will take the oath of allegiance. This will be followed by the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Social tyranny is said to be the main cause for the resolve of Munshee Jwala Prasad Kayastha, Malguzar of village Samnapur in the Narsinghpur district, to forsake the religion of his ancestors and to convert himself into some other religion other than Hinduism.

Shankar Ghedge, a worker in the Ambernath Match Factory, also spoke. The meeting then terminated with loud cries of "Lal Bavate-ki-Jai."



You have thrilled to her
daring romance in

"JAWANI-KI-HAWA"

You enjoyed her delightful
and innocent frolics in

"ALWAYS TELL YOUR
WIFE"

And now wait till you see

DEVIKA RANI

in her next—she will be a
bigger surprise than ever
before

Jeevan-Naiya

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A Rainbow of Life's varied experiences dominated by the uncanny mystery that is Fate

14 Tuneful Melodies

Produced by:
Himansu Rai

Exquisite Dances
Marvellous Photography

Directed by:
Franz Osten

COMING SHORTLY IMPERIAL CINEMA Watch
Release Date.

SUNSWET PRUNE JUICE



COOLING
COOLING
COOLING



DOCTORS
Recommend



SUNSWET
PRUNE
JUICE
(slightly
laxative)

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Charlie Again!

A new Charlie Chaplin picture is always worth making a song about. Charlie is not only a supreme comic genius, he has also the astute business acumen. He knows how to exploit himself, his art and his name. He never casts his pearls indiscriminately about. He hates mass production. He has no programmes and plans for the future. He will wait for months and years for that divine inspiration, which is the secret of all true art. He works by intuition, by impulse, and therefore, by fits and starts. He is, of course, his own story-writer and his own director. In an era of capitalistic combination and astral amalgamation he is the lone adventurer, the solitary wayfarer—who is a corporation by himself. And in that he is instinctively right: you can never transform genius into a joint-stock company!

"Modern Times"

"Modern Times" has been four years in the making, not as "Modern Times", but as picture No. X. For Charlie almost makes a fetish of secrecy. Never has a state guarded the design of its latest Dreadnaught or Bomber more zealously than Charlie did the theme of "Modern Times". Not even his most intimate associates were given an inkling into the arcana of No. X, before he had shaped and re-shaped and shaped it again, to perfection. For perfection is Charlie's passion. Like every true artist, he had first to satisfy himself—and the rest did not matter! And while he was trying to do it all those years, the world was kept on the tiptoes of expectancy. The very fact that he so successfully kept the press-hounds at bay, gave him the biggest press. Fantastic stories were circulated about the plot and denouement of "Modern Times". It was even hinted that Charlie was going to change his medium of expression and instead of belonging to the universe, as he has

so long done, he was going to emerge as very English: in other words Charlie was going to talk.

* * * * *

Universal Muse

That would have been a sensation indeed,—a sensation and a shock. For through all these years since the silver screen burst into speech, Charlie has stuck to his silence, like dumb, in spite of the many uncharitable things said against him. The talkie which sent many a star into oblivion was just ignored by him. Silence for him was truly golden. And when it was rumoured that this master of pantomime was severing the bond that bound him to billions of peoples of all races and ages and climes, a pang and a prayer went to him from the ends of the earth. And, indeed, it would have been a great tragedy if Charlie had succumbed to speech; it would have been giving to a few nations what was meant for the whole world. In "Modern Times" Charlie indeed, is employed to sing a song, but at the crucial moment he forgets the words and whistles "some jobberwork of his own to the tune of a Spanish fandango". He makes some sounds no doubt, but they are more animal than human, and his comic muse thus, remains as universal as ever!

* * * * *

A Record

I believe that it is something of a record for a picture to be simultaneously released throughout India. Even in this city, I think it must be the first occasion when a picture is shown in two theatres at once. There are many grumblings heard, of course, over the doubling of the normal prices. But then we can take comfort from the knowledge that in New York five dollars were charged for every seat at the premiere. And in London also, exorbitant prices were paid for the privilege of being a first-nighter. So great was the rush at the first showing

of "Modern Times" in New York that there was a complete traffic jam in Times Square, and a hundred police, reinforced by two emergency squads, were required to restore order. Here in Bombay most of us would wait for a return of the normal prices before storming the box-offices!

* * * * *

Crucial Event

One went to "Modern Times" with a curious apprehension in one's heart. For so great is the Chaplin legend, that we are afraid of an anti-climax, of a falling off of the standard and of finally discovering that the great comedian is definitely past his meridian. His last picture "City Lights" had certainly lowered his stock: in fact the picture fell flat upon every critical observer. One almost wished that Charlie stopped producing further pictures. One felt a personal wrench to find such magnificence thus dwindling into mediocrity, the glory of the Gold Rush thus fading into the low stuff of the City Lights. "Modern Times" thus, was a crucial event in Charlie's career. It was either going to retain his niche in the current astral firmament, or to finally divorce Charlie the man from Charlie the Legend, leaving the world to pity the former and to consecrate the latter. Every admirer of Charlie—and who among us is not?—will be glad to note that he emerges triumphant from the ordeal. "Modern Times" is a winner in every way.

* * * * *

The Free Spirit

There are two reasons for this happy consummation. The first and foremost is that the theme of "Modern Times" is really 'the' problem of the modern times. Chaplin himself describes the picture in his foreword as a "story of humanity crusading in pursuit of happiness." "Through," one must add, "the interminable maze of the machine." It is, indeed, a grand parody of the machine age: its hero revolving as a fly on the

wheel of a nut factory in its incessant round. Charlie the clown, is always at sixes and sevens with society. That ancient-bowled, and broken-booted figure twirling his cane with a paradoxical swagger, was always the embodiment of the hunted, human hare,—the hare ultimately eluding and triumphing over his pursuers! But now he is caught up in the machine in the way, and his escapade from its innumerable cogs, clutches and coils is almost symbolic. For the clown ludicrously shuffling along the high-way of life, the wistful waif resolutely struggling along the never-ending road to eternity, really signifies the march of the human soul. The uncertain, hesitating gait of the funny-man truly typifies the tortuous though sure progress of the free spirit.

* * * * *

Ring Of Romance

Another reason is that "Modern Times" has an unmistakable ring of romance about it. Charlie of course to never relied upon Sex Appeal to put his pictures across. His was a vastly wider, profoundly universal theme. One felt that the clown would make a mess of love as of everything else... that the eternal tramp was to go flapping his boots, all by himself—ever alone and mateless. But it is refreshing, to find that romance has at last come riding in the clown's life, in the form of another Wistful Waif. And it does one's heart good to find the solitary wayfarer at last being accompanied by his true mate, in his march, through "Modern Times"—through the ages and aeons to down, through all time!

It is a grand, rousing finale... elemental, epic, ennobling like the march of Adam and Eve, immortalised by Milton:

The world was all before them, where to choose

Their place of rest, and Providence their guide:

They hand in hand with wand'ring steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, May 3.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service, under the auspices of the Scottish National Christian Endeavour Union, from Langside Hill Church, Glasgow (Inter-denominational). 8-10 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipic Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. "Uster Writes"—10. George A. Birmingham reading a selection of his own works. 9-05 p.m. A recital by Michael Collins (Violoncello). 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements. 9-30 p.m. Operatic Music. 10 p.m. The BBC Military Band; conductor B. Walton O'Donnell, Jack Salisbury (Violin). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

10-30 a.m. "Naja Shirin"—A Gujarati farce; 12 noon. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra; 1 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Relay from Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-45 p.m. Gujarati literature. 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music—Shrin II. D. Doctor. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-40 p.m. Light music (contd.). 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Orchestra; 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

8-34 a.m. A Classical Programme; 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB. Musical Selections. 11-6

a.m. SB. Robert Pikler and his Orchestra. News in English. 1-6 p.m. Close down.

6-6 p.m. SB Church Service (relay-ed). 7-21 p.m. Pala Kirtan. 8-51 p.m. SB. News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. SB. In English. 9-21 p.m. SB. Selected Items. 9-36 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programmes

8 a.m. Indian recorded music. 10-0 a.m. Closedown.

6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-10 p.m. Khayal and Thumri. 6-40 p.m. Sitar. 6-50 p.m. Classical music. 7-20 p.m. Sarangi. 7-30 p.m. Hindustani talk. 7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 7-50 p.m. Majidan Bai. 8-30 p.m. A talk in Hindustani. 8-45 p.m. Classical music. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani and 9-30 p.m. in English. 9-45 p.m. Travancore Yesterday and To-day—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer. 10-0 p.m. A Variety Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

Pandit Parsotamdeo "allas" Mamur Bin Allah, who had a number of Muslim followers, died here at Etawah recently. On his death both the Muslims and the Arya Samajists were expecting a will in their favour. But both were disappointed because it is said, he died intestate. Cash amounting to Rs. 2,048 was left by him in a box, which sum has been deposited in the Government treasury.

MYMENSINGH LINKED WITH DACCA

MYMENSINGH, May 1. Telephonic connection has been established between Dacca and Mymensingh and it will shortly be extended to Calcutta. It is understood that important places of

the district will also be connected in due course by the next financial year.

Applications for connection with private houses are being accepted. —United Press.

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About Studios And Stars

CHAPLIN IS HIMSELF AGAIN—AND MORE! Sobs And Laughter Of "Modern Times"

In "Modern Times," the new Chaplin film that delighted a packed house at the Tivoli the comedian proved beyond a doubt that he is still the screen's greatest humorous artiste, Charlie, as an insignificant little factory worker lost in a maze of relentless machines, has written for himself the best part of his life. How's of masculine laughter greeted his first appearance as a mechanic frantically busy tightening up bolts on a moving track. He looks so small, so weak, and so entirely incapable of keeping up with the endless chain of moving bolts, yet has such a comically optimistic way of coping with his difficulties that there will be occasional tears mingled with women's amusement at his antics. He feels that this job will drive him mad! It does! And we see him wandering round trying to tighten up everything that reminds him of a bolt. Sent to hospital as a nervous breakdown case, he soon recovers, and is discharged with a warning to avoid excitement. The first thing he does is to get himself inadvertently but firmly mixed up with a street riot. Mistaken for the leader, he is thrown into gaol. Quite accidentally he manages to thwart an attempt at gaol-breaking, so he is given a cell with special comforts and is blissfully happy. Soon, however, he is pardoned. Disconcerted he goes out into the world again and makes acquaintance with a girl wail (Paulette Goddard). They sympathise with each other so much that they decide to join forces and thereafter every time Charlie comes out of gaol (and he is always thinking of ways of getting there to enjoy the only comfort he ever knew) she is waiting for him. The best scene of all occurs when the girl, having got a job as a cabaret singer, manages to find one for Charlie as waiter. His waiting, however, is more a business of keeping the customer waiting than anything

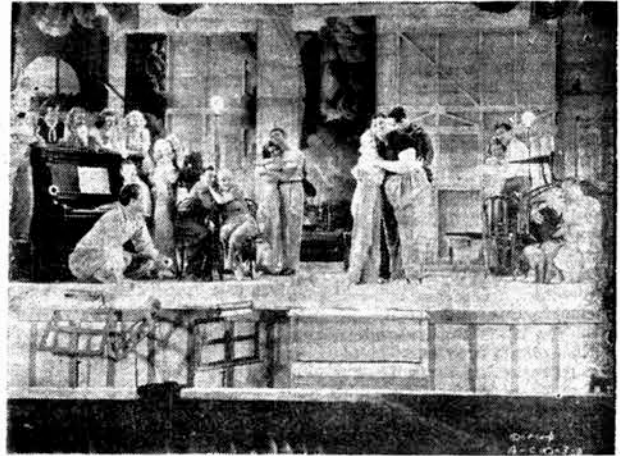
else, so he is warned by the boss that if he cannot sing, and thus be useful on the entertainment side, his job is as good as gone. He sings in a fashion of his own that is extraordinarily funny. Having lost the words of his song, written by the girl friend on his cuff, he invents a gibberish that, sung in his pleasant low voice, sounds full of meaning.

His success is assured, but, unfortunately, just at the moment of his triumph, along come police-officers in search of his girl, who had escaped from a juveniles' home. The pair make a dash for liberty and, for one, instead of seeing Charlie wandering off into a problematic future all on his melancholy own, you see him disappearing with his girl.

The Chaplin voice is attractive enough to prove that his silence is really a matter of preferring pantomime to speech. This film is so easy to watch that it will often provoke the thought that others give us too much talk; even if fact that we all talk too much. With Charlie giving the world so effective an object-lesson

in expression with a minimum of vocal effort, perhaps there will soon be a wave of 'economy' in this direction! After all, if a raised eyebrow can mean "Why?" why bother to use the word?

Paulette Goddard has proved herself of the honour of being leading lady in Chaplin's great film to date.



Ann Sothern with Jack Haley in "The Girl Friend" at the Central.

MADAME FASHION

"Shabnam" writes:—It was indeed with a genuine pleasure that I saw Bai Jaddan Bai's new film, Madame Fashion, which is now being screened at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road. The story

CONGRESS LEADERS TOPICAL AND "DHOOP-CHAON"

At Minerva

With the New Theatre's thrilling Social picture "Dhoop-Chaon", which is now running for the 16th

MESSAGE FROM CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The following cablegram was received by the Capitol and Regal management from Charlie Chaplin:—

"Sincerely Feel Without A Doubt 'Modern Times' Best Comedy I Have Made To Date. Trust My Friends in India Will Derive As Much Enjoyment Out Of Seeing It As I Had Making It. Cordially Charles Chaplin."

is so real that it appears to have been borrowed from everyday life. Of course it contains certain excitements and thrills, but they are all in keeping with the natural drift of the story which is as engaging as it is interesting from start to finish. This film is decidedly superior to Bai Jaddan Bai's former performance, "Talash-e-Haq", which was exhibited last year.

The story has been written by Bai Jaddan Bai herself, and the entire direction is also indebted to her skill. The songs are also hers and they have been sung with a melody, rhythm and sweetness so characteristic of her.

In this film Bai Jaddan Bai is fortunate in having, by her side, a galaxy of good actors and actresses, most noteworthy of whom are Akhtar, Baby, Ansari, Misra, Yusuf and Raushan Ara. So far as six-year-old baby is concerned, her performance is indeed a marvel. Everywhere her role has been himpy superb, natural and in keeping with her tender age. She seems to have fully inherited music from her mother, and a bright career is certainly in store for her in the years to come, both as an extraordinary actress, and as an accomplished singer.

The dialogues are all simple and easy to understand. The whole story, as a matter of fact, has been written in chaste Hindustani, i. e., in Urdu with a generous admixture of Hindi phrases. In other words, it has been written in a language which is ultimately to be the "lingua franca" of India.

HOOR-E-SAMANDER

At The Super

Vishnu Cinetone's masterpiece thriller HOOR-E-SAMANDER is now running at Super Talkies to packed houses since yesterday.

Mr. Ashiq Husain plays a leading role in the picture as Prince Kamar and Miss Ansuya appears in the role of Hushna Afroze. Mr. Kantilal has given entire justice to his character as a faithful friend under the role of DAMSAZ. Miss Maher Sultana as Badrunisa keeps the audience spellbound while others give perfect justice to their roles. Looking to the merits of the picture it is really a boy-Office hit of the year and is worth a visit for every family taking interest in Indian Pictures.

Director Dhirubhai Desai has by producing such a picture that submitted by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper has added one more jewel to his diadem.

We congratulate the company for producing such a classic De Luxe Picture.



Kumari Anasuya in "Hoor-e-Sammandar" at the Super.

Around Theatre & Film Land

LUCKY STARS

The "Hunch" That Saved Them And Made Them

Many a motion picture star owes his life to a "hunch."

Had Myrna Loy disregarded a "hunch," she would not be working to-day at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

For her vacation, Myrna, planning a trip to New York, reserved passage on a giant air-liner. Yielding to an impulse two hours before flying time, she suddenly cancelled the reservations. That same plane crashed, killing several persons.

Clark Gable is thankful for the "hunch" which saved his life early in his career. It was while making his first feature picture, "The Painted Desert." Clark was to ride head-on into a "landslide" which was to be started by dynamite. Several days before "shooting" the scene there had been heavy rains. The clay was packed solidly—a fact not taken into account. Half way up the grade, Clarke's horse acted strangely—a "hunch" crossed Clark's mind. Without knowing why, he wheeled his mount around and charged down the hill. He wasn't a minute too early. The dynamite went off, blasting half a cliff hundreds of feet into the air. Several men were badly injured, one killed, and Clark missed being hit by a boulder by a hair's breadth, receiving only a few minor cuts.

Recently Lulise Rainer got a "hunch" on the way home from Lake Arrowhead. Driving back late in the afternoon through the rain, Louise, for no reason, decided to turn and remain in the mountains until the studio called her. It was a lucky decision. For only a few miles ahead of her the road had been washed out. Later, she learned that a motor-car, not being able to see what lay ahead in the darkness, had plunged over the side of one of the steep grades.

In the early days when Wally Beery was working with a circus, he heeded a "hunch" which saved his life. The rain from a terrific storm descended upon the tents and the howling wind blew. In the middle of the night, Wally, restless, rose, dressed and went over to the space reserved for the twenty elephants which were part of the troupe. The animals were becoming more frightened every minute, and in spite of his efforts to quiet them, they swung their mighty trunks, trumpeting fearfully. Finally they set up a cry of terror as a giant streak of lightning lit up the tent. All at once the elephants charged—hurling Wally into a ditch. They crashed out past the other tents, killing several men, and demolished the quarters where Wally had been peacefully sleeping only a few minutes before.

During a location trip for Rose-Marie, Jeanette MacDonald was sitting on the bank of a lake. To be out in the middle of the lake in a boat would be heaven, she thought.

Some other members of the company had the same idea. They secured a boat, and paddled out. Jeannette started to wave for them to come back for her, then changed her mind without knowing why. Half way out, the boat sprang a leak, and the people in



Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" at the Regal and The Capitol.

VICEREGAL FUNCTION

Interesting details of the Viceroyal function at New Delhi last week when His Excellency introduced his two new prize-bulls at his stables on the Viceroyal Estate were given in an interview by Messrs Krishna Gopal and S. B. Vacha, the cameraman and sound recording engineer respectively of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., who have now returned after taking a sound record of the function in response to Lord Linlithgow's request. Within an hour of receiving an urgent call from the Viceroy, the three members of the shooting unit—the third being Mr. R. D. Pareenja, the Assistant Cameraman—left the studios to catch the Frontier Mail which had to be detained to pick them up. At Delhi His Excellency, who was very courteous to the technicians, evinced a keen personal interest in the filming of the function, so much so that the next morning he readily acceded to their request to repeat his speech to enable them to take his close-ups which was not possible the previous evening. Mr. Laithwaite, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, informed the technicians that His Excellency believed such a film record to be a proper medium of giving the fullest and most effective publicity to his desire to help the agricultural problem of India.

It gestured frantically for assistance from the shore. The rescue party didn't arrive any too soon.

While stopping off at Chicago on the way to New York several years ago, Chester Morris wanted to see some of the sights on the south side of the town. Quite suddenly he decided not to stay over, but to proceed to New York that evening. It was fortunate. For the home he planned to visit was burned to the ground that night.

"JEEVAN NAIYA"

IS READY

For Release At Imperial

Bombay Talkies' forthcoming picture, "Jeevan Naiya", is due to be released about the middle of May almost simultaneously in three centres, Bombay (Imperial Cinema), Delhi (Majestic Cinema) and Lahore (Palace Cinema). This will be the third production of Bombay Talkies in the course of eight months, carrying forward the standards of technical merits established by "Jawani-ki-Hawa", their first production released in September last year, and maintained by its successor "Miyan Biv", which closed its run in Bombay only a couple of months ago. The Studio staff are now directing their resources to the fourth picture for which it is understood, rehearsals have already started.

"Jeevan Naiya" is written by Mr. Niranjan Pal. "Jeevan Naiya" is the story of profound emotions woven through a succession of breathless situations culminating in a climax. Latika (the heroine) is characterised by Devika Rani and of Ranjit (the hero) by Ashok Kumar, a new-comer to the screen. As Latika in "Jeevan Naiya" Devika Rani excels all her previous performances.

In this supporting cast are some of the old favourites of Bombay Talkies, like Kanta Frasad (the gardener of "Jawani-ki-Hawa"), Kishori Lall, Massih, Pithawalla, Sunita Devi and Chandra Prabha who, along with some new-comers. One of the highlights of the play is a night-sequence where no less than a thousand artistes took part. It is a scene of hilarity and

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S MESSAGE

To "Film Friends In India"

"Dear Friends: My birthday is April 23rd and I am going to have a big party and invite all my friends in Hollywood.

I wish I could invite all my friends in India. Guess Mummy would have to buy a lot more cups and saucers for 'that' party!

My love to all of you,

SHIRLEY TEMPLE."

merriment, singing and dancing, in the midst of which a tragedy occurs which for a short while poisons the lives of the newly married couple; but "Jeevan Naiya" (the boat of life) brings them together again, proving that true love reigns supreme, over everything else in life. The excellence of the music in the picture is another attraction. Almost all the principals sing in the film, including Devika Rani, Ashok Kumar, and Chandra Prabha who as the "Jogini" sings four songs of beauty.

"A RICH YOUNG MAN"

New Title For Oppenheim

"A Rich Young Man" has been fixed as the title for the Garrett Klement film of E. Phillips Oppenheim's best seller, "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss", recently completed, under the direction of Alfred Zeisler, at Eistree.

In this film Cary Grant makes his British screen debut. As "Ernest Bliss", a worthless young millionaire who bets that he will live in London for a whole year solely on what he can earn, he has one of the finest roles of his career.

Cary Grant is supported by a strong cast, headed by Mary Brian, Peter Gawthorne, Henry Kendall, Iris Ashley, Leon M. Lion, Norma Varden and Dorothy Bartlam.

John L. Balderston, the brilliant Hollywood scenario writer came over to London specially to adapt E. Phillips Oppenheim's story.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Cricketers Debut In England

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)



L. P. Jai practising at Lord's

The Indian cricketers, who are touring England at present, made their debut at Gravesend on Wednesday last against a team picked up by "Tich" Freeman. The match was played in the cause of charity and we are informed that the local hospitals would benefit to the extent of £500—an excellent contribution, indeed, for which the tourists may well feel gratified. It was a one-day match specially fixed for the purpose. Therefore, the result could not be taken seriously. Their first official fixture commenced yesterday. It is hoped that they would do well against Worcester, the county for which the Nawab of Pataudi used to play, and start on an auspicious career.

WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE STILL

At the present moment the weather conditions in England are not very favourable to the Indian tourists. Cold and rain are bound to make them feel rather uncomfortable until they get accustomed to the prevailing conditions. In

this first engagement they were presented with the same difficult situation as mentioned above—dull weather and rain-sodden wicket. Freeman took full benefit of the favourable spin of the coin by asking the tourists to bat first on such a wicket.

"VIZZY'S" SPORTING SPIRIT

The Indian team of twelve was composed of Mushtaq Ali, Palla, Amarnath, C. K. Nayudu, Jai, Merchant, Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mahomed Hussain, Ramaswamy, Hindlekar, Amir Elahi and Nissar. They batted in the above order. "Vizze" skipped the side, although he was not in a fit state of health. Evidently he was anxious to do his bit for the cause of charity. But this has made his condition worse and he had to shift to London immediately for medical attention. I hope he will recover from his illness soon.

FAULTY BATTING ORDER

The tourists complied only 185 runs for the loss of ten wickets and declared their innings closed. A cursory glance at the batting order will convince any one of its faulty character. However one may excuse the sending up of Mushtaq Ali and Palla to open the innings, one cannot pardon the despatch of Vijay Merchant and Hindlekar in the sixth and ninth places. Fancy Vizianagram going in seventh with far better bats. Men in the waiting list. I feel sure that these players were in some measure demoralised by the want of confidence shown in them by their captain and they lost their wickets for insignificant numbers.

THREE SUCCUMB TO L.B.W.

The proper order should have been Mushtaq Ali and Hindlekar as the opening pair, with Merchant, Amarnath, Nayudu, Jai, Palla, Mahomed Hussain, Ramaswamy, the Maharajkumar and

the rest to follow in their wake. Then I am confident that, despite the unfavourable condition of the pitch, the Indian batsmen would have fared much better than they actually did. As it happened, the first four batsmen started none too badly. In fact they created a good impression by their clever batting, Amarnath being the most outstanding of them all. But this quartette lost their wickets rather unfortunately. The first two succumbed to the old l.b.w. Code, while Amarnath was smartly stumped by Ames behind the sticks. "C. K." was the first Indian to fall a victim to the new leg-before-wicket rule. Thus three batsmen were down for what may be called doubtful or debatable grounds.

AMARNATH'S FINE BATTING.

Among the first seven batsmen Amarnath was the highest scorer with 40 to his credit. Mushtaq stood second with 16. It was on the whole a poor show. Then Mahomed Hussain and Ramaswamy struck up an excellent partnership in which they contributed 30 and 41 respectively. Edris claimed 4 wickets for 42 runs and Freeman bagged 2 for ten runs a piece. The other bowlers did not prove much of a terror to our men who faced them pretty boldly.

WHO DROPPED THE CATCH?

By the time the home side went in for batting things has considerably improved. Woolly, Ashdown and Ames exhibited little respect for our bowlers including Nissar, Amarnath, Nayudu, Palla, Amir Elahi and Merchant. They slogged them to such a purpose that by the end of the day the home team was within 13 runs of victory losing only four wickets in the venture. Woolley was dropped while he was 22. It is not mentioned who was the culprit in this offence. Frank stayed on to score 54. Ashdown was the top scorer of the match with 65 to his credit and Ames remain-



P. E. Palla bowling at Lord's.

ed unbeaten with 37 in his account. Fortunately for the tourists the match ended in a draw.

HINDLEKAR CREATES IMPRESSION.

Two persons have been highly eulogised by the English press and they are the wicket-keepers Ames and Hindlekar. I am glad that Hindlekar has made his mark right at the beginning of his outing. I expect to hear more of his creditable performances before he has appeared on the field many times.

We have not yet heard who is going to captain the Worcester match. Since Vizianagram is ill, either Nayudu or Wazir Ali will lead the tourists. In any case the leadership will lie in more experienced and capable hands than it was in the match just played. Let us hope that our countrymen will emerge out of this fight with flying colours, so that we may hearten ourselves for bigger victories in the near future.

MACARTNEY RETIRES FROM CRICKET

C. G. Macartney, the famous Australian Test Cricketer, has just decided to give up cricket altogether. He recently returned to Sydney with the Australian team which toured India. "I have had a wonderful innings," he said, "but I am putting my cricket togs away for all time." He will not even play club cricket.

Macartney had the reputation of an artist in cricket. He is probably the most stylish batsman ever seen in Anglo-Australian Test Cricket. He was born on June 27, 1886.

LINDRUM FORGES AHEAD

ON DON, May 1.
The closing score in the World's Snooker Championship was Lindrum 26 frames, Davis 24.—Reuter.

The third session of the All-India Aboriginal Gond Mahasabha will be held at Mandla on 5th, 6th and 7th May, under the presidency of Mr. Udaibhanu Shah, Jagirdar, Haral-Pagara. A number of Ruling Chiefs of O. P. are expected to attend.

Why Madras Judge Prohibits Music At Night

MADRAS, April 30.

Mr. Justice Pandrang Rao disposed of a second appeal preferred by a Muslim resident of Old Washermanpet one of the northern divisions of the city, against the judgment of the City Civil Court Judge dismissing his suit.

The plaintiff filed a suit against a neighbour for an injunction restraining the defendant or his servants from beating tom-tom, playing loud and discordant music and clashing symbols and making other noises throughout the day and night but only to permit him to do it during the day and not after 9 p.m. It was alleged that the defendant had let the downstairs portion of his house for the use of charitable purposes such as performances at marriages, etc. The plaintiff also stated that the loud and discordant music caused on account of such performances disturbed his sleep.

The defendant contended that there was no actionable nuisance.

Night Noises Disturb Sleep
In appeal His Lordship held that the noise produced at night was a source of great suffering to the

neighbours who were unable on account of that to get proper sleep. Sleep was not a luxury of a few but a necessity in the case of all and repeated disturbance of natural sleep must necessarily cause a great deal of suffering and discomfort. The noise in the present case was not produced by ordinary music but by special loud and discordant instruments and that it amounted to actionable nuisance.

His Lordship granted an injunction prohibiting the defendant from producing any noise or loud music such as would disturb the sleep of the neighbours at any time between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.—A. P.

ABANDONED MINES SEALED

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Pennsylvania's abandoned mine-sealing programme, as a preventive against stream pollution, is rapidly getting under way. Attorney-General Charles J. Morganti reports. Approximately 1,100 men are sealing out of date mining operations.

RANGOON TURF CLUB SHOWS LOSS

Four Per Cent Tax On Tote Considered Too Heavy

RANGOON, April 29.

Last year the Rangoon Turf Club lost Rs. 79,800 an increased deficit of Rs. 26,000 on the previous year. This fact was reported at yesterday's annual meeting.

The totalizer showed a small increase in profit of Rs. 6,600 but the cost of operating the totalizer increased by Rs. 16,700.

The amount paid in betting tax was Rs. 3,85,118 as against Rs. 3,51,734 last year and Rs. 2,65,566 in the previous season while the accounts showed a reduced income of Rs. 55,000. The directors, consider the 4 per cent tax on totalizers too heavy and the matter is receiving consideration.

Altogether, Rs. 9,24,400 was allotted in stakes and 34 meetings were held.

Travel by train all the way from Calais to Hongkong is now possible. The last rail on the Canton-Hankow railway was laid on Wednesday. It is expected to be opened to traffic towards the middle of May.

PREPARING FOR T. U. C. SESSION

**Kamgar Maidan To Be
Venue Of Vast Labour
Gathering**

Mr. M. B. Karnik has issued the following statement:

A meeting of the executive committee of the Reception Committee of the Trade Union Congress was held in the office of the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union on Thursday evening to take stock of the preparations for the holding of the forthcoming session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The meeting was attended by most of the office-bearers of the committee and by a number of the representatives of the affiliated Bombay Unions.

The secretaries placed before the meeting a short report of the work already done. It was announced that the Municipal Commissioner has granted the use of the Kamgar Maidan. All the working class organisations in the city and all over India have been approached for help and co-operation. Similar letters have been also addressed to the Ward Congress Committees in the City and to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees. It was reported that the response from all these organisations was very encouraging.

The Committee then considered the budget for the session and adopted it as submitted by the secretaries with a few alterations. The total expenses are expected to be about Rs. 1,500. The Reception Committee expects to get about Rs. 800 through the entertainment Committee. It was decided to raise the balance of the amount by private collections from workers and sympathetic persons.

Appeal To Workers

The session will be held in the open on the Kamgar Maidan, access to which will be free to all persons. But the space near about the dais will be reserved for delegates, members of the Reception Committee, distinguished visitors and persons holding tickets ranging from Rs. 10 to rupee one. The fee for the membership of the Reception Committee has been fixed at rupee one for non-workers and annas two for workers. Workers and persons sympathising with the working-class movement are earnestly requested to enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee.

The Committee proposes to erect a small shamiana over the dais and also to install loud speakers for the convenience of the huge mass of workers that is expected to gather for the session.

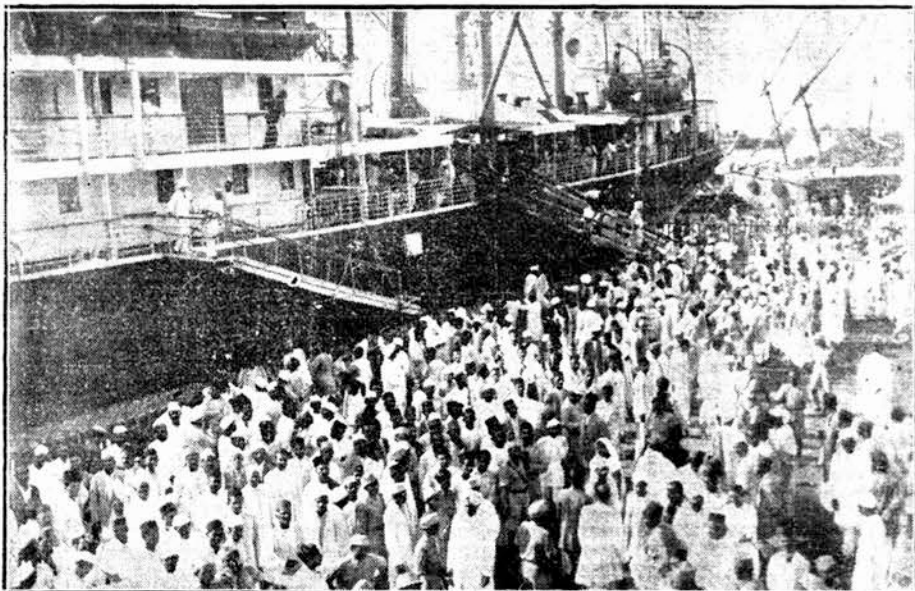
The Kamgar Maidan will be suitably illuminated.

Red Flowers

The Committee has also decided to issue red flowers which will be sold at two pice each. The workers are expected to gather on the Maidan with these red flowers in their button-holes. The design of the red flower is still under consideration. But it is expected that they will be available for sale some time next week.

Propaganda meetings for the Congress will begin from to-morrow (Sunday), and the 1st handbill of the Committee will be out on the same day. The Committee proposes to flood the workers' localities with handbills, posters etc., with the object of creating the largest possible measure of enthusiasm amongst them.

"Devdas" the soul-stirring picture of the New Theatres Ltd. will be shown in the Minerva Theatre on Sunday at 10 a.m. The entire proceeds of the show are to go to the Reception Committee for the Trade Union Congress. The Committee appeal to the generous public of Bombay to patronise the show and thus to help the Trade Union Congress.



Cutchis picketing s. s. "Vita" at Victoria Docks on Saturday morning.

Complete Boycott Of "Vita" CUTCHIS' VIGOROUS PICKETING TELLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An almost complete boycott of s.s. "Vita" was observed by the Cutchis in Bombay when the boat left this morning bound for Karachi at 9 o'clock from the Victoria Dock (Clock-Tower Gate).

There were hardly a handful of passengers bound for Cutch-Mandvi though about a hundred passengers mostly Parsis, Marathis and a few Multanis sailed for Karachi, the full capacity of the boat being nearly a thousand passengers.

Peaceful Picketing

The Boycott Committee's task at the gates was not a difficult one this morning compared to last week, as only about 40 passengers turned up bound for Cutch, who all yielded to the entreaties of the volunteers who were in evidence all over the place from 5 a.m. The picketing was very peaceful.

Multanis Join Boycott.

The special feature of this morning's boycott was that the Multanis also joined in the boycott propaganda as a result of which about 10 multanis changed their mind and went back.

A few lady volunteers were present. About a hundred volunteers in all comprised from several volunteer Associations—Cutch Visa Oswal Tarun Sangh, Lohana Volunteer Corps, Kapad Bazar Volunteers, Bhuporia Volunteer Corps, etc.—took part in the picketing.

All the members of the Boycott Committee of the Cutchi Prajaka Parishad and several prominent Cutchi businessmen, were present on the spot, prominent among those were Messrs. Mulraj, Karsondas, Surji Valabhadas, Dr. Poonsey H. Me-

heishri, P. M. Kenia, Advocate, Lilladhar L. Shah and Bhuporia K. M.

Effective propaganda was carried on among the community through meetings and leaflets during the last week. Several placards representing pictorially the indignities meted out on board the "Vita" to the passengers, children and women alike were prominently displayed in the business localities.

Boycott to Continue.

It is understood the boycott will be continued next week also, after which ships will not sail for about four months owing to the rainy season.

It is expected by that time arrangements will be made permanently to boycott the B.I.S.N. Company, and other ways will be found for transport—probably a new company will be floated.

A few rice merchants who were till now in favour of the company, were present at the docks this morning and about a thousand Cutchis, in all were present there at the time of picketing.

The boycott, in fact has been completely successful.

NEW POLICE POSTINGS

**New Officiating Inspector
To Take Charge Of
Princess St.**

Among recent changes and transfers in the distribution of officers of the Bombay City Police are the following:

Dy. Ins. H. T. Hewson will officiate as Inspector, Princess Street Police Station, vice Inspector Rao Saheb Dere on leave, pending further orders.

Sergt. Quilton will officiate as Dy. Ins. Princess Street, in place of Dy. Ins. Hewson.

Offg. Ins. M. Y. Karnik is transferred from Gamdevi to H and B. Branches C.I.D., Special Branch, vice Offg. Inspector B. S. Kothare reverted to his post at Dongre.

Dy. Ins. B. Gooch (Nagpada) will officiate as Inspector, Gamdevi, vice Ins. Lyons on leave.

Offg. Ins. Bhasker Devji Sawant (Esplanade) on relief by Dy. Ins. Gravestone to officiate as Dy. Ins. Nagpada.

Offg. Supdt. C. H. Klein, H. and I. Divisions, on relief by Supdt. Bull. to officiate "D" Division, vice Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik, proceeding on leave.

Dy. Ins. B. D. Sawant (Co'aba) to officiate as Ins. Nagpada vice Ins. G. Bird proceeding on leave. Sub-Ins. B. R. Tawde (Princess St.) to officiate as Dy. Ins. Colaba, vice Dy. Ins. B. D. Sawant.

Sub-Ins. B. S. Kothare is posted to Dongre.

Sub-Ins. S. G. Mungekar is transferred from Mah'm to Kingsway.

Sub-Ins. G. D. Patel is transferred from Dongre to Mah'm Station.

HARIJAN GIRL MEETS TRAGIC END

**Killed By Bullet Aimed
At Dog**

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 30

A message from Amraj states that while Mr. R. K. Garde, a medical practitioner shot at a dog, which was often troubling his own dog, the shot missed and the bullet passed through the collar bone of a 17 year old girl, belonging to the depressed class, as a result of which the girl succumbed to the injuries in the local hospital.

The police prosecuted Garde, who has been released on bail.

S'r Archibald Cochran, governor-designate of Burma arrives in public at Maymyo on May 8.

BAY STORM CAUSES LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE

RANGOON, May 1.

The officers of the s.s. "Jalagopal" which arrived here to-day from Chittagong also narrated the depredations caused by the storm. According to them the first storm signal was given by the s.s. "Yoma," locating the region, about 200 miles west of the Andamans. They stated that the stone walling of Andrew Bay was completely washed away. Fire lighters and two steam launches were beached.

They also received reports of considerable loss of human life in several affected areas.—A. P.

ARMED MEN ATTACK CLERK

CALCUTTA, April 29.

While taking Rs. 250 in cash and currency notes to his master's house in Burra Bazar last night Shew Kissen, a Sindhi clerk, was attacked by three armed men who robbed him of the money and drove away in a taxi.

The constable on duty struck the taxi with a lathi smashing the windscreen. While passing through Chitpore Road, that taxi came into collision with a hackney carriage. The taxi has been traced and two men including the driver have been arrested.

United Front Against Railway Retrenchment

B. B. AND C. I. WORKERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE TO-DAY

A conference of the workers of the B.B. and C.I. Railway will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Talcherkar's Wadi, Near Lower Parel Railway Station, to protest against retrenchment and repression.

Railways and railway income are to be important factors in Federation. But the Railway Board has recommended a retrenchment of more than 3,000 hands and it is not known how many of them will fall to the lot of the B.B. & C. I. Railway.

Retrenchment is not the only grievance of the Railway workers. There is no fixed minimum wage. The condition of the gangmen is bad as also of the workers in the Transportation Department.

Unfortunately there are three Unions of the B.B. and C.I. employees and they were so far working in a spirit of rivalry. Sunday's conference has been summoned by a Central Committee, which includes members of all the Unions.

It meets with a dual purpose. Firstly to offer a United Front, an organised and vigorous resistance to the menace of retrenchment; and secondly to bring about unification of the workers.

Similar conferences have been held at Ajmer, Dohad, Ahmedabad and other places.

The place selected for it is Talcherkar's Wadi near DeLisle Road Bridge, Lower Parel. The open

session will commence at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr S. H. Jhabvala.

Propaganda for this conference has been done throughout the line of the B.B. and C.I. Ry. In Bombay also the Reception Committee has carried on vigorous propaganda for the conference by means of a number of meetings at all the important centres such as the Parel Workshops, Loco Running Shed, Bandra Yard etc. To spur up the enthusiasm afresh two more meetings were held one on the 30th April at Bandra and the other on the 1st May at the Parel Workshops.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.
To-day Sunday, morning, the Subjects Committee will meet at 9 a.m. at Ambabai Misri Nivas Dadar.

The Open session will begin at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

AIR FORCE AS GUARANTEE FOR PEACE

British Premier On Achievements Of His Govt.

RUGBY, May 1.
The Prime Minister spoke at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League in Albert Hall, to-day.

Mr. Baldwin said that he be-

"MODERN TIMES"

Crowded Houses At Regal And Capitol

Crowded houses were expected to be the feature of the premiere of "Modern Times" at Regal and Capitol last evening and this expectation was amply fulfilled. "Modern Times" as Charlie Chaplin himself says, is certainly the best comedy he has made so far. There is no dull moment in the picture, which not only makes one laugh most heartily, but also brings home to one the cruelties attendant on modern civilization and industrialism on which "Modern Times" is a most subtle and effective satire. It is a film that no one should miss.

Heard that the position of the Crown was more firmly embedded in the hearts of the people than it had ever been, being the greatest bulwark for democracy against despotism and tyranny from any quarter. Government had begun to redeem the promise it made at the election to overhaul the National defences and equipment. The greatest peril of the world to-day came from the air and it was in the air that Government were making greatest efforts to strengthen defences. In his view strength in the air and knowledge of that strength abroad and of the defences prepared against air attacks were the surest guarantees for peace. "My whole aim, as Prime Minister, is peace—not out of spirit of cowardice but because I realise what war means for Europe. I pledge myself and my Government for doing everything to procure and maintain peace—now an arduous and daily task."—B.Q.W.

DON'T FALL VICTIM TO MISCHIEF-MONGERS

Madanpura Meeting's Appeal To Citizens

In connection with the erection of a Sabha Mandap in the temple adjacent to the mosque at Bynulla a very largely attended meeting was held at Madanpura on Saturday night under the auspices of several Labour and Muslim organizations when Mr. Hakim Shamsul Islam presided. A resolution appealing to people not to get excited and fall victim to mischief-mongers who were trying to break up the good relations at present existing between Hindu and Muslims.

CITY'S MAYOR ENTERTAINED

A reception was given to Mr. Jammadas Mehta by the Working Committee of All-India States People's Conference, at the "Jammabhum" Office on Saturday evening, when a large number of States people and Mahasabhaies were present, also journalists.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi in paying tributes to Mr. Mehta said his services to the country in general and the States in particular were well-known.

Sit. Vaze representing the Southern Indian States, bore testimony to Mr. Mehta's fitness to be an ideal Mayor and his full knowledge of the problems that agitate the minds of States' subjects.

After Raja Bahadur Govindlal had said a few words eulogising Mr. Mehta's services, the honoured guest of the evening, expressed his satisfaction at receiving support from all classes in his election as Bombay's Mayor. He had to do many things for the city's welfare, as the first citizen of the city. In spite of his multifarious activities as Mayor he assured the gathering he would do as much as he could for the welfare of States' people, being himself one of the State subjects.

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STOP PRESS

INDIANS' DASHING GAME.

LONDON, May 2.

The weather was bright. The Worcestershire Captain, though he won the toss made Indians bat first.

Palla scored 42 in a sound innings. Nayudu played bold, classic game, and hit seven fours in a stay of 105 minutes. Merchant, going in at the fourth wicket down at 111, carried his bat out scoring 44 out of 118 runs added. Ramaswamy hit out and added 25.

Of the three Worcester wickets, which have fallen two have fallen to Nissar and one to Amarnath.—Reuter.

LONDON-PARIS CONSULTATIONS.

LONDON, May 2.

The League circles are momentarily non-plussed by the flight of the Emperor, which confronts the Geneva with unprecedented problem. It is felt if the Covenant means anything, the League action against Italy ought to be continued, but obviously Italians will claim justification for their contention that the Negus was the aggressor.

It is expected that there will be diplomatic consultations between London and Paris and possibly Rome before the Council meets on May 11, in the hope of finding ground for understanding.—Reuter

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

The Wardha Meeting

An air of mystery hangs over the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which was held at the beginning of the week at Wardha. The published resolutions of the Committee are, of course, non-controversial. Two committees were appointed, a Labour Committee, to keep in touch with Labour movement and to endeavour to develop co-operation with it and to advise the Working Committee thereon. Another was the Parliamentary Committee, the successor of the Congress Parliamentary Board, to take such steps as may be necessary in connection with the organisation of election to legislatures. It is reported that certain differences came to a head at the meeting and that Mahatma Gandhi had to intervene in the deliberations to bring about a 'via media.' All members of the Congress Cabinet are, however, remaining strictly reticent and it is, therefore, unprofitable to hazard any uncalled for guesses.

Congress President's Visit

The expected arrival of the Congress President in the City during the middle of this month has created great interest among all sections of the public and Pandit Nehru is assured of a right royal welcome when he visits the City after a long absence. Though his visit will be primarily for the sake of attending the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, his presence will be availed of by the B.P.C.C. and a crowded programme awaits the President in his brief stay here.

Merchants' Alarm

Much unnecessary alarm seems to have been caused in the dovecots of the Indian Merchants' Chamber by the presidential address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

at the Lucknow session of the Congress. His championing of Socialism was very adversely commented upon by the Vice-President of the Chamber at the first quarterly meeting which was held during the week. Mr. A.D. Shroff, the Vice-President, charged Jawaharlal with indulging in a very serious self-contradiction "when he wants a rapid industrialisation of the country and at the same time preaches the abolition of private property." He also warned the President against "working a class hatred between the haves and have-nots." The hollow nature of such criticism becomes at once apparent when we remember that whatever opinions Jawaharlal may personally hold, the Congress as a national organisation, is not committed to each and every one of them. Apart from this, it is very evident from the tenor of his speech that Mr. Shroff has not understood the true implications of the socialistic creed at all. Mr. Shroff's views are, of course, only personal, and there are many members of the Chamber who refuse to be stampeded by his fears. There is a move to request the President to visit the Chamber for a frank exchange of views, when he comes to the city in the near future. Such an open discussion will certainly go a long way in allaying the misgivings of the business community.

Health Week Association

Among the many societies which are devoting themselves to the betterment of the city's health, prominent mention ought to be made of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, which held its annual general meeting on Wednesday under the presidency of Lady Brabourne. It was revealed at the meeting that the reduction in the Govern-

ment grant by Rs. 3,000 per annum was very adversely affecting the beneficent activities of the institution and that urgent funds were necessary. Lady Brabourne paid a handsome tribute to the many-sided work of the Association. It aims at spreading knowledge and making available skilled advice so as to give mothers and babies a better chance of keeping clear of disease. The main object of the association is prevention rather than cure. Much valuable research is carried by the association regarding balanced diets and the pamphlet published by it on this subject has become extremely popular. Much useful propaganda is also done by the association by means of lectures, exhibition and cinema-shows.

King George Memorial

A meeting of the members of the executive committee and the sub-committees of the King George V Memorial Fund was held at the Government House on Wednesday, to review the progress made so far. The memorial, as is well-known, is to take the form of a statue and the establishment of an infirmary for incurables.

While this is expected to cost a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs at least, the collection so far made only amounts to a lakh and a half rupees. Lord Brabourne made a strong appeal for speeding up the work of subscription and hoped that before he left for England at the end of this month, a substantial sum will be received from the public.

Yogic Health Centre

The occult science of Yoga has been a sealed book for centuries, but thanks to the Kaivalyadham, its mysteries are being made available for the service of the public during the last few years. It has established a good many centres in the country for the propagation of Yoga, and Bombay too, has now a Yogic Health Centre of its own. The opening ceremony was done on Thursday at the hands of H.H. the Maharana of Porbunder. The new centre will be at the service of all members of the public, and the study of this ancient science will now receive an impetus due to the establishment of the new home in the heart of the City.



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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 2.

Our market this morning opened steady but later a rather weak tone was noticeable due to scattered selling transactions in spite of better foreign cable advices.

Bombay buying was the guiding factor in the New York cotton market yesterday.

As the session progressed, the rise was gradually followed by trade and stray local purchases. Selling pressure was entirely absent and hence market was in a position to maintain a rise of few points.

Pool authorities are reported to have sold a small quantity in May futures.

After the continuous decline in the last few days the undertone of the market appears so be apparently firm, as the incessant liquidating pressure has given a healthy appearance to the market.

Trading in the J.A. contract commenced at Rs. 200/12. Even though the American Cotton shared some activity yesterday, our market appears to be in no mood to follow the American trend.

During the initial stage J.A. lost about half a rupee from the opening level mostly due to selling from diverse offices. July/Aug. touching Rs. 200/4. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed in absence of further selling.

Though expected to open at a decline of one point, Liverpool July opened at a rise of one point and subsequently improved further. However, the bullish advices from Liverpool failed to lift the local prices which rose only to Rs. 201/4. This was due to absence of any buying power in the market. Finally the Liverpool closed at a rise of three points. However, the rate declined slightly and finally closed as under:—

Broach A/M	199 8
Broach July/Aug.	200 8
Broach April/May 1937	196 8
Oomra May	186 0
Oomra July	185 8
Oomra Dec/Jan.	177 0
Bengal May	159 0
Bengal July	156 4
Bengal Dec/Jan.	143 4
Tejmandi	8 12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 2	
Bengal Superfine	167/169
Bengal Fine	165/166
Bengal P G	162/163
C P 1 Fine	201/202
C P 2 Fine	196/197
Arvi Fine	197/198
Ellichpur Fine	194/195
Berar Fine	190/192
Khamgaon Fine	191/193
Mulkapur Fine	186/189
Khandesh Fine	184/186
Jalna/Sailu Fine	181/184
Burwah-Sanavadi Fine	191/193
Mathia Fine	176/179
Broach Fine	204/211
Dholera	199/204
Punjab/American	204/214
Sindh/American	204/214
Cambodia	261/266
Compta	229/234
Westerns	199/209
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	234/239
Surat	214/246
Navsari	271/259
Kanpala	333/334
Bisoga	332/333
Manzu	304/309

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay, May 2	
London market quotations	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 2 6
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 3 9
Standard copper 3 months	£37 8 9
Electrolytic copper	£41 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Tone: Firm.	

Stock Exchange Preserves Cheerful Tone

TATA STEEL DEFED IN CONSIDERABLE DEMAND

Burmah Register A Good Rise

Bombay, May 2.

Yesterday's cheerful tone continued on the Bombay Stock Exchange with brisk activities in Tata Steels and Burmah.

Cements failed to keep previous zeal with the result that all the shares with the exception of Punjab registered a slight decline owing to selling pressure.

Shivrajpur also suffered the same lot but Alcocks and Steams have firmed up.

Vigorous buying in Tata Steels and Burmah were the dominating feature of to-day's session. Both this section attracted considerable buying from prominent quarter.

Mills also ruled healthy and closed higher over the previous level.

Hydro-Electric Section continued a firm trend.

Government paper fluctuated with Rs. 98 and Rs. 98 1/2.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 2.	
100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	680 0
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	160 10
100 Central India	218 2
100 Colaba	116 4
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	153 12
1000 Hindustani	1575 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor	182 8
250 Laxmi	573 12
100 Madhavji	 4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Modern	45 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	102 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000 Sholapur	1,985 0
50 Simplex	54 6
100 Swadeshi	158 2
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1145 0
1000 Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	106 4
25-50 Central	32 0
500 Imperial	1531 4
125-500 Im. Conty.	372 12
50-100 India	128 12
100 Reserve Bank	124 0
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 14
70 Gwalior	125 0
160 Indian	456 4
40 Katni Def.	2355 0
100 Katni Ord.	365 0
10 Okha	276 0
10 Punjab	27 12
100 Shahabad	453 12
70 United	129 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11 10
15-75 New India	40 12
200 Oriental	4,990 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad O.D.	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1543 12
10 Ajmer	13 6
50 Bombay Tram	153 7
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 3
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	190 0
100 Tata Hydro	159 11
1000 Tata Power	1481 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	838 12
100 C. Province	95 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500 Tapti Valley	765 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	34 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	518 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 2	
Century 160 161 160/10	
Bombay Dyeing 678 81 80	
Kohinoor 181 183 182	
Central India 217 18 17 18/2	
New Great 101 102/8	
Simplex 63 64/6	
Swadeshi 158 160 158/2	
Bundi 38/2 5 4 3 37/12 13 14	
I Cement 460 56 61 54 56	
Punjab 27/4 12 10 14 11 12	
Shahabad 487 86 82 83/12	
Andhra 1333 50 48 51 45 43/12	
Tata Hydro 158 159/11	
Tata Power 1478 83 82 85 80 81	
Tram Ord 153/7	
T Steel Defd 513 17 16 20 16 17 18/2	
T Steel Ord 148/8 140 148/12 149	
Tata Steel 2nd prof 169/4 8	
Bellapur 161 162/8	
B Steam 282 96	
B Burma 396 400 397 405 6/4	

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	203 2
50 Belapur Sugar	162 8
250 Bombay Steam	286 4
125 Bombay Burma	406 4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6-14-6
50 Bombay Telephone	110 8
100 Indian Bleaching	108 2
100 India Radio	501 14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	482 8
1000 Port Canning	567 8
15 Scindia	16 3
80 Premier Construction	78 8
25 Tata Oil	15 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5 p.c. Central India	525 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	109 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt. Paper	98-2-6

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 2.	
250 Dawa Mill Tandanwala 219 3/4	
79 Shirinivas Mill Malegaon 199	
100 Phoenix Mill Nasirabad 166	
50 Phoenix Mill Kuradwadi 177	
152 Bhavani Mill Mandusar 192	
26 Bhavani Mill Nanded 194	
85 Nandilal Poddar Mandusar 188	
54 Narshi Nagahi Khamgaon 190	
69 Japan T and Co. Shegaon 190	
50 Langli and Co. Jaora 2 on	
57 Langli and Co., Hingoli 188	

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 2	
Extra	
Sprfine Sup Fine FG Good	
M G—	
Bengal U P	171 167 162 159
Punjab	171 167 162 159
Rajputana	171 167 162 159
Oomra No. 3	196 193 190 186
C P No. 1	209 206 203 199
C P No. 2	202 199 196 192
Broach No. 2	206 203 202 198
Punjab-Ame	220 217 214 210
Surat	244 241 238 234
Rajpala	238 236 233 229
Navsari	250 247 244 240

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/2/0	
3 per cent 1941 104/6	
3 per cent 1951/54 103/13	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12	
4 per cent 1943 110/12	
4 per cent 1960/70 113/13	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118 4	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10	
5 per cent 1940/43 111/7	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 43 113/4	
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1915/55 Loan 120/4	
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/3	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8	
5 1/2 per cent 1968 Mysore 108/10	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130	
6 per cent K P T 1956 130	
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8	
Note—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/0/6 to close firm at 98/2/0. Tendency steady.	

SILVER STEADY

BOMBAY, May 2.

In absence of fresh incentives from abroad, the Silver and gold sections in the local Bullion Market continue to rule dull and featureless. The former moves only within a range of two annas while the latter shows no price-movements at all. Events at abroad are very keenly being watched by the local operators.

The silver prices in London yesterday were quoted at unchanged rates for both spot and forward positions. Indian buying was again encountered by selling from China. Buyers looked satisfied. The tone of the market was later dull. New York silver also closed unchanged to 44-3/4 cents. Montreal May and July respectively finished at a loss of 30 to 20 points while Shanghai closed at 1-2 1/2.

Trading for Vaishakh started at Rs. 50/5/6 about one and half an anna lower than the expectation. The lower opening, however, attracted scattered purchases during the initial stage, and the rate for Vaishakh advanced by only an anna. Operators seem to be in no mood to support any side for the present and hence fluctuations on both the sides, are very limited. Excepting one or two prominent operators, market gets no outside support. Later, the rates were quoted as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready	50 6 0
Vaishakh	50 6 0
Jyestha	50 7 0
Tej-mandi Vaishakh	0 7 0
Jyestha	1 3 0

GOLD STEADY

Following indifferent movements in the foreign exchange, our local gold market also acts in a very quiet way without showing any appreciable changes in prices.

Trading in the Vaishakh started with Rs. 34/13/4-1/2. During the initial stage, prices remained almost stationary. The turnover was absolutely at a standstill.

To-day's Sterling Dollar and Franc rates were quoted at 493-15/16 and 75.04.

Later the rates were quoted as under:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Ready	34 13 6
Vaishakh	34 13 6
Jyestha	34 13 3
Tej Mandi Vaishakh	0 1 6
Tej Mandi Jeth	0 4 6

LONDON SILVER

London, May 1	
Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 5/16

GOLD BAR

London, May 1	
Gold Bars fine per oz	£70-10

LONDON METALS

London, May 1	
Copper Braziers	£50 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14
Tin, English Ingots, Liver-	
pool F O B	£207 1/2
Yellow Metal	£40 3/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Week-end Liquidation And Favourable Weather

CHINA PERSISTENTLY SELLING IN SILVER

Chicago Wheat Easy

On Saturday, London Exchanges ruled fairly steady.
NEW YORK COTTON DULL.
Foreign selling and week-end liquidation depressed values, which was further accentuated by favourable weather conditions.
BULLION QUIET.
London Silver and Gold ruled uninteresting.
WHEAT QUIET.
Lack of Fresh buying and quiet advices from abroad caused an easier tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936	
New York, May 2.	
Previous closing	11.06
To-day's opening	11.13
Difference	+0.07
To-day's closing	11.06
Difference	-0.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936	
Liverpool, May 2.	
Previous closing	5.98
To-day's opening	5.98
Difference	-0.00
To-day's closing	6.01
Difference	+0.03

RIIACH EXPECTATION
July August Re. 199.8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 2.
New York Cotton report that New Orleans had disposed large quantity of low grade cotton exercised encouraging effect on prices which displayed considerable strength to-day.
But subsequently foreign selling and week-end liquidation depressed values which was further accentuated by favourable weather conditions.
Trading in July commenced at 11.13 i.e. five points higher than previous closing prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables, scattered trade buying and covering but higher level attracted considerable selling by local and foreign interests together with liquidation under influence of which July gave way and finally closed at 11.06.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:-	
American May (6.16)	6.19
American July (5.96)	6.01
Egyptian May (8.74)	8.82
Egyptian July (8.56)	8.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 1.
Broach cotton for J.A. dropped down to Rs. 199.8 from Rs. 220.12 owing to weak New York cotton.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 2.
Gold per ounce (£7-10-0) £7-10-0

A Delicious Drink

In these hot and perspiring days a glass of delicious and cooling drink is really very welcome, and there is no lack of such stuff in the market. A good line of product that deserves attention is "Sun-Sweet", juice of the dried prunes manufactured by the Prune-growing Association of California.
The value of prunes for blood purification is well established, so Sun-Sweet juice besides being a cooling and delicious drink is also a health-giving beverage.
Because of its vital preparation this product is recommended by the "Committee of Foods of the American Medical Association." It has been especially prescribed for diabetes and in some cases of gastric ulcers.
A bottle of Sun-Sweet could be recommended to those desiring a sparkling beverage for cooling and health. Mixed with lemon or orangeade, and entirely new and pleasing flavour will result.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, May 2.	
Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

2. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, May 2.	
Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93 15/16
To-day's closing	4.93 15/16
Difference	-0.00

FRANC RATE

London, May 2.	
Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	75.01
To-day's closing	75.04
Difference	-0.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 2.
London Stock Exchange closed London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.93 15/16 and kept very steady with very small variations franc opened at 75.01 and improved to 75.05 with steady tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 2.	
Last day's price	20 1/4
Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 5/16

The market was quiet.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 2.	
3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent)	9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent)	5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
5/8 per cent.	
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent)	5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, May 2.	
3-30 p.m.	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5-66 3/8)	5-66 3/8
New York on Bombay (37-31)	37-30
Berlin on Bombay (6-93)	6-93
London on Milan (62-75)	62-75
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 2.
Silver opened steady at Rs. 50.7, 50.7 and 50.8 market was somewhat steady on scattered buying support but enquiry on whole continued restricted owing to quieter London cables closed steady at Rs. 50.8, 50.8 and 50.9.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13.9, 34/13.9 and 34/13.9.
Trading remained very slow owing to absence of any important demand but prices generally kept steady closed steady at Rs. 34/13.9, 34/13.9 and 34/13.9.

At a meeting of the M. & S. M. Railway Branch Advisory Committee which was reconstituted for a period of two years with effect from 1st April, 1936, held at Bangalore Cantonment Station, Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent, M. & S. M. Railway, presiding, a number of subjects affecting the convenience of the travelling public were discussed such as provision of waiting halls and waiting rooms and the covering of the platforms at certain stations.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 2.
Liverpool Wheat opened quiet with May at 72 1/2 and July 73 1/2 market was very quiet owing to lack of fresh buying and generally quiet advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 2.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 5/8.
Prices eased on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop prospects in southwest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 2.
The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 3/4 buyers £208 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Lead (£15 15/16 buyers 16 1/16 sellers Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£41 to £47 1/2) £41 1/4 to £41 3/4 Closed.
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79 Closed.

RUBBER

Spot (£7 1/2) paid and buyers £7 5/8 paid.
Forward (7 11/16 paid and sellers) 7 5/8 paid and value.

SILVER CABLES

London, May 2.
The following cable information was received from London to-night:-
"China sold. India Bought. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-2 3/4

JUTE

New Crop April May (£19 1/8 buyers) Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 3/8
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandel April (13 3/4 sellers) 13 3/4

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, May 2.	
Rs. a. p.	
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.	
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 7 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 2.
The following were the opening rates:-
General Motors (dol 61 1/4) dol 61 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33) dol 33 1/4
U. S. Steel Common (dol 75 3/8) dol 76 3/4
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 122-6) unquoted.

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MONEY MARKET QUIET

Restrained Feeling In Wall Street

LONDON, May 2.
In the Money Market, quiet conditions prevailed with the exception of Friday when the British Government and other dividend disbursements, amounting to over 23 and a half millions sterling combined with exceptionally heavy payments for Treasury Bills, caused considerable displacement of funds, but with the wheels of financial machinery oiled in advance, these transactions passed off smoothly and easily.
Wall Street was restrained, pending the French final election results and also due to domestic taxation problems.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKERS

Six Bhayyas Arrested In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 2.
Twenty Upcountry Bhayyas have been detained by the Police following a raid on several residential chawls to-day. In the course of the search in these chawls, house-breaking implements, cash, ornaments and clothes were recovered by Police. After enquiries, six persons were arrested, while the others were allowed to go.
The raid was a sequel to several cases of house-breaking and theft in the city and suburbs and police were in hunt for the culprits for a long time.

PERSONATION IN ELECTIONS

Burma To Amend Legislation On Formby Model

RANGOON, May 2.
The text of the Home Member's bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to Burma, is published in the Gazette.
A statement of objects and reasons states that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the practice of personation in elections to the Legislative Council as well as local bodies is very common in Burma. It has, therefore, been decided that legislation on the lines of the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Election Offences) Amendment Act, 1925, is necessary to check the growth of this evil in Burma.—A.P.

AERODROMES IN SIND

KARACHI, May 1.
A further scheme to develop the Karachi Aerodrome is in the hands of the authorities. This scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 is known as the Storm Water Drain Scheme. It was sanctioned by the Central Government only last month and tenders have been invited by the Sind Central P.W.D. branch. It is expected that the work will commence about the middle of May.
The object of this work is to render landing of planes safer and avoid unnecessary delays caused by rain.
The work at other aerodromes, viz: Jacobabad, Jati and Dhoro Naro is nearing completion.
The preliminary survey of Multan is also over. A beacon light at Dhoro Naro is being installed. Low and obstacle lights are being erected at Hyderabad.—A.P.

Royal Academy Exhibition RUGBY, May 1.

A large and distinguished company thronged the galleries at Burlington House, to-day for a private view of the Royal Academy summer exhibition. Much interest is shown in Frank Salisbury's painting "The Heart Of The Empire" depicting the scene at the Jubilee services in St. Paul's last year.—B.O.W.

ADVANCE ON ADDIS ABABA CONTINUES

(Continued from page 17.)
Engineers and workmen toiled in reconstruction of the steep road leading to the plateau separating the Italians from the capital. The work has entailed improvement of river fords and building up of corners in order to ensure safety of motorised units.

It is expected that the column will resume its march on the capital to-day. It appears that some thirty Galla chieftains have submitted to the Italians in the past two days, thereby disobeying the orders of the Negus to repel the invaders by all possible means.—Reuter.

NEGUS TO GO TO ENGLAND?

Diplomatic Corps Consider Situation

LONDON, May 2.

It is not known whether any of his ministers are among the Emperor's party, which left Addis Ababa.

No invitation has been extended to the Emperor to attend the next League session, nor is there confirmation of the rumours that he might come to England. Meetings of the Diplomatic Corps were held at Addis Ababa to consider the situation.—Reuter.

French Relief At

Negus' Departure

PARIS, May 2.

News of the Emperor's departure is hailed with relief here, and is regarded as justification of France's go-slow policy. It is felt that the Gordian knot of the sanctions has now been cut. The Emperor's decision appears to have been taken at the last moment, according to information in official circles.

The Negus yesterday saw the French Minister, and asked what impression would be made if his wife and family left the Capital. The French reply was they saw no objection to their leaving. They would be very safe at Djibouti. The Emperor then mentioned that perhaps some day he might have to leave, but when the talk occurred he appeared to have no idea of doing so.—Reuter's Special.

Advance On Capital Proceeding

ROME, May 2.

The advance on Addis Ababa is proceeding according to plan, States Marshal Badoglio in a communiqué. The Abyssinians are in flight on the Southern Front. Italians are concentrating on the positions reached in order to resume the advance. Many chiefs in Upper Ogaden are submitting, and offering to co-operate against the Abyssinians.—Reuter.

Imperial Palace Sacked

PARIS, May 2.

A cable received in the French Foreign Office from Addis Ababa states that the Imperial Palace was sacked this morning amidst scenes of disorder and pillage.

The Emperor joined the Empress and other members of the royal family at the last moment on the special train to Djibouti. They are expected to arrive there to-night.—Reuter.

Italy And Refortification Of Dardenelles

ROME, May 2.

Italy has sent a note to Ankara, expressing readiness to discuss the re-fortification of the Dardanelles but reserving Italy's attitude.—Reuter.

Canada Makes Great Economic Improvement

Takes Sixth Place Among Nations In World Trade: Budget Surplus Of 445 Million Dollars

OTTAWA, May 1.

Canada's economic improvement is shown in the budget introduced in the House of Commons to-day which reveals a revenue of 372,000,000 dollars and an expenditure of 534,000,000 of which 374,000,000 ordinary is expenditure and the remainder extraordinary, including relief and railway deficits.

Canada is now the sixth instead of the eighth among the nations in world trade.

Imports during the year were 563,000,000 dollars compared with 522,000,000 the previous year and exports 765,000,000 compared with 660,000,000.

Including gold exports of 119,000,000 dollars and a tourist trade

balance of 110,000,000 the surplus was 445,000,000.—

Duties On Yarn Reduced

Individual income-tax is unchanged and corporation income-tax has increased from 13 1/2 to 15 per cent. tax. On the consolidated income company and its subsidiaries it has increased from 15 to 17 per cent. The sales tax has increased from 6 to 8 per cent.

Under British preference all iron, steel and machinery not made in Canada and a number of other goods will be free listed. Existing specific duties on all yarns or fabrics, wholly cotton or artificial silk will be removed.

The duties on a number of goods imported under British preference or intermediate tariff have been reduced.

SANCTIONS TELL ON ITALY

Decline In Her Foreign Trade

GENEVA, May 2.

The effect of sanctions on Italy's foreign trade is reflected in the figures issued by the League of Nations last night. By a comparison of figures between February 1935 and February 1936, Italian exports fell from 16,336,000 dollars to 6,737,000 dollars, while imports dropped from 21,071,000 to 10,757,000 dollars. The only cases are Austria and Hungary where there were substantial increases in trade.

United States trade with Italy is believed to show a slight gain.—Reuter.

HITLER ACCLAIMED BY FOLLOWERS

BERLIN, May 1.

Two-million Germans acclaimed Hitler as he drove through the city this afternoon to the Imperial Castle where he addressed a vast crowd on Germany's desire for peace, in a speech broadcast throughout the country. The May Day celebrations this afternoon assumed an air of carnival. Taverns and beer shops freed of all restrictions of hours for three days were crowded, many remaining open all night.

Thousands cheered Hitler when he later appeared on the balcony of the Chancellery. A military torch-light procession was taken out in the Unter Den Linden in the evening.—Reuter.

SECOND SHAHIDGUNJ DICTATOR CONVICTED

LAHORE, May 1.

Sardar Abdul Samad Khan, City Magistrate of Lahore, convicted yesterday Mr. Yasub-ul-Hassan, second 'Dictator' of the Shahid-gunj agitation, under sections 225 and 353 I.P.C., for resisting lawful apprehension and assaulting police officers on duty.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to imprisonment till the rising of the Court in view of the satisfactory communal situation in the city which, he said, was free from danger.

The accused was alleged to have escaped from the custody of policemen when they arrested him outside Badshahi mosque and ran into the mosque where he mixed himself with the Muslim crowd inside, which was assembled in connection with the Shahid-gunj agitation.—United Press.



Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran who presided over the meeting, when an address was presented to Mr. C. B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay. It may be remembered he made strong speeches in the Council of State on the Army Budget.

Fastest Train In Britain

RUGBY, May 1.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway inaugurates on Monday the fastest service from London to Glasgow in railway history. "The Midday Scot" will leave Euston at 2 o'clock and reach Glasgow 7 hours, 35 minutes later completing 401-1/2 miles at over an all average speed of 52.9 miles per hour. 747 other L.M.S. services are being accelerated as part of the summer programme starting next week.—B.O.W.

Pataudi To Go To England In June

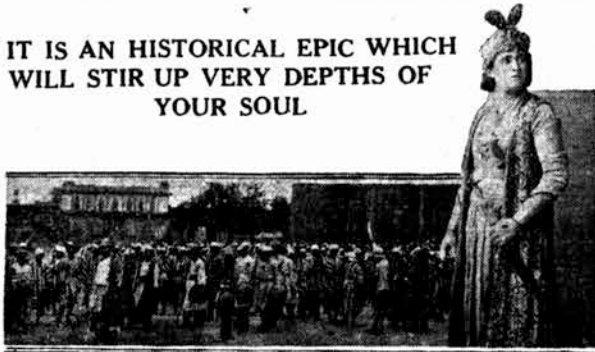
LONDON, May 2.

The Nawab of Pataudi is sailing for England at the end of June. He will play for Worcestershire. if fit.—Reuter.

Coming Shortly at THE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

NAROTTAM JAGIRDAR & Co. presents
A CHALLENGE PICTURE OF THE DAY
Sardar DIRECTED BY Bala Raheeb Yadau
ALL QUIET ON
अमर शहीद
THE MARATHA FRONT

IT IS AN HISTORICAL EPIC WHICH
WILL STIR UP VERY DEPTHS OF
YOUR SOUL



A Chatrapati's production

Next Attraction:—"TUFANI TANDEL" Fight of the Marathas with the Portuguese on the high seas.

For Booking apply to:—

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Shanti Sadan, D Block, French Bridge, Bombay.

RAMANUJA, FOUNDER OF VAISHNAVISM

Last week Vaishnavas all over the country celebrated the "Tirunakshatra" or the birth day of the great founder of Vaishnavism in India Sree Ramanuja—regarded by his followers as the incarnation in flesh and blood of the divine essence of Vishnu, the preserving force of this universe. In a sense, it can be said that Sree Ramanuja, born in South India in the eleventh Century, is the founder of that school of religion which for the first time came to believe in a universal god. The great "Narayan Mantra" which he vouchsafed is nothing but the seed of theism sown in the Indian soil which for the first time overcame dogma, superstition, scepticism, sophistry, and saktism in this country. He gave for the first time a religion of the heart, of emotion and of the conception of a concrete God, which every one can feel and pay homage to. India is a land of saints. But no saint and no religious teacher has given a religion which makes its direct appeal to the learned and unsophisticated alike as the religion of Ramanuja.

Born in the South, at Conjeevaram, Sri Ramanuja had to contend fiercely against numerous adverse forces, such as the doctrines which believed in the propitiation of evil forces in this universe to the discard of a universal god, doctrines which believed in Tantric rituals and Saktism, the degenerate notions which were associated with the decaying forms of Buddhism and Jainism then in a tottering state, and the priest craft associated with the newfangled Brahminism which

(N. C. NARASIMHA ACHARYA.)

made its appearance on the ruins of Buddhism and Jainism.

Those were the days of chaotic mental thinking and confused ritualistic philosophies in which there was to be found everything but the most essential thing viz. the conception of a universal God, which every one could experience be he literate or illiterate.

MARTIN LUTHER OF INDIA.

Those were the days when kings and political chiefs fought strenuously for their beliefs and patronised notions dear to them, and Ramanuja had to wage a political warfare for the preservation and the propagation of his religion. He first broke the trammels of caste by taking his spiritual lessons from a non-Brahmin and by dining with him even if his own wife could not put up with the same. He renamed the depressed classes as "Tirukkolattars" God's chosen beings—a term akin to Harijans of which we hear so much these days. What is more, he gave the "pranavamanttra" and the "Narayanmantra" which were kept a secret and guarded by the priests and religious teachers for centuries from being known by the multitudes—to all and sundry even proclaiming from the house tops that by so doing he would face the fires and the terrors of hell if only the ignorant and the innocent who learn them from him could reach the gates of heaven. There is no doubt that religion of Vaishnavism as he preached it, made a direct popular

appeal and touchables and untouchables rich and poor, Brahmin and non-Brahmin came to believe in a religion which levelled all social distinctions and gave solace to the multitudes irrespective of caste, creed or community. In this it can be said that he was the Martin Luther of India.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

Ramanuja is the father in India of the theistic cult. He first associated Vishnu with all "sadgunas" or characteristics shattering the theory of illusion or maya or of God being bereft of all characteristics. He started and founded the temple at Malkote in Mysore in which the deity is "Sri Narayana" the only God known to the Upanishads. He waged war against the unbelievers and the sophists and turned them into devotees of unsurpassed ardour and earnestness. He taught for the first time the doctrine of duality which sums up the principle of subordination of man to God and the belief in His supremacy. In short he had sown the seed of Vaishnavism which came to spread into different parts of the country and assumed different forms. The Vaishnavism of Nimbarka in Central India, The Vaishnavism of Chaitanya of Bengal, the Vaishnavism of Madhwa, of Vallabha-charya, the Maharashtra Vaishnavism preached by Tukaram and Kabir and Nanak culminating in Sikhism in the Punjab are all



Doctor: "Does your husband complain of thirst?"

Missus: "Only when the pubs are shut."

traceable to the philosophy and the teaching of Vaishnavism propounded, preached and propagated by Shree Ramanuja. The Cosmopolitan and catholic forces brought into existence by Sri Ramanuja which took shape in the form of the Great Sri Vaishnava church will, if properly understood and appreciated make even the unlettered feel how universal the appeal of Sri Ramanuja is to live, move, feel in terms of that great preservative force of Vishnu the Lord of all Creation.

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MEN OF MEDICINE PERFORM WONDERS

Starting Of Stopped Hearts—Breeding Rabbits In Glass—Curing Cancer By Radium

Pathologists, physiologists, and nutrition experts met in Washington recently to tell one another and the world about the recent progress made in treating human ills. It is hard to single out any of their papers and hold it up as an outstanding contribution. Too many societies met and too many addresses were made for any such appraisal. It is enough for the layman that the doctors by sheer accident discussed subjects that lend themselves particularly well to popular presentation.

There was Dr. C. J. Wiggers, for instance. He told something about starting hearts that had stopped or threatened to stop in the course of severe cardiac operations. It is no new trick at all to give a stopped heart a flip, as if it were the pendulum of a dying clock, and to start it up again. But there is the matter of technique. You can give a heart a new start by shocking it electrically, or you can massage it. Which is the right way?

Dr. Wiggers told the physiologists of some experiments which he had made on animals. He succeeded in reviving forty out of forty-seven of them, and this though their individual heart fibres had been fibrillating (twitching, in plain English) as long as five to seven minutes. That massaging should precede electric shocking is the discovery that Dr. Wiggers has made.

A STORY OF BLOOD

What is the real cause of the anemia that follows infection? There are only hypotheses. One assumes an impaired ability to absorb the compounds that form blood, and another the downright destruction of blood.

Dr. F. S. Robscheit-Robbins of the University of Rochester has made some studies that dispose of both views. In his paper, read at Washington, he showed that the production of hemoglobin is arrested, hemoglobin being the oxygen-absorbing colouring matter that makes blood red. He reached his conclusion by a process of elimination after studying anaemic animals.

If a little vitamin D is good a little more ought to be better—this seems to have been the conclusion reached by too many physicians, if we read aright the address delivered by Dr. Frederick T. Tisdall of the University of Toronto at Washington. He thinks that baby doctors in particular overdo vitamin D. On the other hand, they rely too much on diet for vitamins A and B. As for vitamin C, he thinks that we need more knowledge about the amount we need. Mottled enamel on the teeth of children in some parts of the country is a disease which has been engaging Dr. George R. Sharpless of Henry Ford's Hospital in Detroit. The cause is flourine in drinking and cooking water. No cure has been found, nor even a preventive.

Dr. Sharpless held out hope before the American Institute of Nutrition that the addition of aluminum chloride may be effective. At least his experiments with rats are encouraging. The aluminum combines with the fluorine to form aluminum fluoride, which is not absorbed by the body but passes out before the teeth are affected. So the body is left unscathed.

RABBITS BORN IN GLASS

As long ago as 1901 Dr. Heape, an English physiologist, transferred fertilized eggs from one female to another and found that they

developed normally. In 1925 J. B. S. Haldane (yes, Haldane of the ectogenetic mother) grew embryonic rats in the serum for ten days. Prof. Pincus repeated Heape's experiment successfully in 1930. To him goes credit for having first demonstrated the possibility of fertilizing mammalian eggs in glass.

In Washington last week Prof. Pincus told the American Physiological Society something about his more recent work. He has fertilized rabbit eggs in glass and then transplanted them to a female. Certain conditions must be met, it seems. Chemistry as well as surgery is involved.

Fertilization in a glass vessel does not follow union of sperm and egg. Prof. Pincus found that the eggs had to be activated—treated with strong salt solutions or heated as high as 113 degrees F. Just how a mother activates her eggs is not clear. The trick is done by stimulating certain nerves or by administering extracts from the interior lobe of the pituitary gland. Beyond that nothing is known.

It is evident that Prof. Pincus has carried us nearer the time when, as J. B. S. Haldane predicted in his "Daedalus", babies will be born in glass in accordance with the principles of ectogenesis. How human beings will behave in that day Aldous Huxley has treated with much humour and gusto in his novel "Brave New World". What kind of babies are to be born will be decided by the State's scientists. As for love—well, read Huxley, and you will see that the new world will not be loveless.

CANCER CURE

Dr. Shields Warren of Boston made some valuable suggestions on the irradiation of cancers by X-rays and the gamma rays of radium before the American Society of Experimental Pathology.

Experimenting on rats Dr. Warren found that cancer cells fail to multiply at the normal rate within an hour and a half after a radium treatment. The lowest point of re-production is reached from two to ten hours after irradiation. The cancer cells begin to multiply again after that time, but at only a third of the old rate for some seventy-two hours.

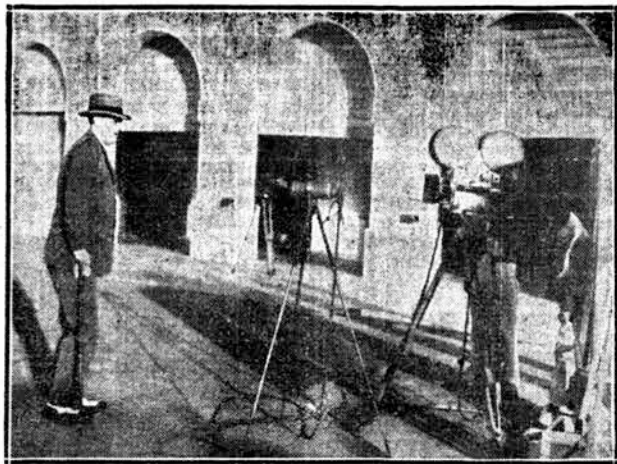
Probably Dr. Warren's revelations will lead to modifications of the present method of treating cancer by X-rays and radium.

Rings On Fingers: Bells On Feet

(Continued from page 1)

dance creations of the rival chieftains of Malabar, the Nautch does not admit of such easy classification. History records that the Chola kings of Tanjore patronised the art and even moulded its course by their scholarly interest in it. But the art has preceded the patronage of kings, just as it survives the crusading zeal of reformers.

Popular legends in South India trace the origin of the dance to Nataraja Nardanam, even as other enthusiasts trace all things to Nardanam. Kumara Guru Parar, one of the inspired Tamil poets of old renders the beauty of Nardanam in this wise "With one foot uplifted, when Nataraja began to perform his Nardanam, his locks began to shake, the serpent which formed his 'Kara Kankan' began to play on its hood in ecstasy, upper and nether



Last week, at New Delhi the Viceroy spoke on the improvement of cattle-breeding. Photo shows him before the talkie in which his speech was recorded.

worlds began to shiver. Parvathi began to dance and along with her, truth and beauty participated in the dance. They called it dance of life, wonder dance, and dance of divine grace."

"When Nataraja dances, the power-house of the universe is switched on, and we human beings get over motive power to fulfil our mission in life."

So Devadasis, claim kinship with Nataraja as the founder-patron of the art. Whether one believes in this theory or not, there is no gainsaying the fact that the history of the Nautch has been inextricably intertwined with temple worship in South India. While other schools of dance like the Kathakali can claim the temple background, they cannot claim that close affinity as the Nautch which has been incorporated as a religious sacrament in the programme of public worship. In temples in South India, the "chinnamelam" as the Nautch is called is as much a fixture as the priesthood. The Devadasis are dedicated to temples and there have been separate endowments for the permanent maintenance and up-keep of the institution.

Dance And Prayer

Temple worship has left its impress on the dance. In temples in Tamil Nadu, the devadasis are kept to entertain the gods and to ward off the evil eye. It is difficult for us to believe in this superstition, but the tradition still persists. This evidently explains the "kasya" turn of the Nautch and the all-female cast of the dance. In Malabar, worship is of the Tantric type. Mantra or prayer by words is practically eliminated and is replaced by Mudras and hand symbols. A Nambudri Brahmin in prayer is the perfect prototype of the Kathakali artist. This gives a clue to the perfection of Mudra as the lingua franca in Kathakali.

Dance Themes

The programme in Nautch commences with "Alarippu" (Nritta-gestureless dance). It corresponds to "Purappad" of the Kathakali and is the most captivating of the Nautch compositions. The Jati-Swaram has a rhythmic subtlety about it and gives opportunity for foot-work and showmanship. It is followed by Sabadam, which is first gestureless and then becomes a combine of Nritaya and gesture. The Varnam is a more elaborate composition and gives full play for

Abhinaya. Then follow the padams and kirtans and javalis wherein all the tricks of the eternal feminine, the delicacies of poise and turn, curves and contours, Abhinayas and Mudras are brought to play and they all conspire to make the aesthetic appeal. The "Tillana" brings the official programme of the Nautch to a close, though some Hindustani items are included as extras.

Balasaraswati's Role

The Nautch artistes out of centuries of practice have developed a technique of their own, which can stand comparison with any other school of dance. But the Nautch to be a live and vital force has to march with the times and free itself from soul-killing conventions and art-killing technicalities. The name of Srimati Gnanam of Tiruvallur is a vivid memory in dancing circles, though decades have passed after her death. Srimati Varalakshmi of Kumbakonam has already made a name and has elbowed out many seniors from the field. Srimati Gowri of Mylapore—though her appearance on the stage has become rarer at present, is one of the living embodiments of the Abhinaya cult. Among the juniors can be mentioned the Kalyani daughters and Pandanallur sisters and Srimati Balasaraswati topping the list. Though Balasaraswati is only a young aspirant in the field, she has been picked out by discerning dance critics for her fast foot work and rhythmic steps. Unlike other Nautch artists, she has travelled in Northern India and has given proof of her skill especially in Benares Music Conference where her foot-work was much appreciated. There is a peculiar grace in her Abhinaya and she executes them with a finish of her own. Balasaraswati has won laurels in many a place; but still South India has not produced a danseuse who is prepared to serve the art. They are ready to dedicate themselves to the temples, but they are not prepared to dedicate themselves to the greater temple of the dance. With the temples falling on evil days and Reformist zeal against the Devadasi system, there is the danger of the Nautch being exterminated from South India. Srimati Balasaraswati hails from the "Dhanam family" which has made a name in South India and thrived on music and dance. It is in the fitness of things that Srimati Balasaraswati and her colleagues should stop the rot that has set in, save the art by ennobling it, and serve the art by diverting it from the hands of priests and patrons and popularising it among the masses.

ECHOES FROM LONDON

"Is Modern Man Incurrigible?"

LONDON, April 18.
Modern civilization was criticised by Professor C. E. M. Joad, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Birkbeck College, London, speaking at the annual congress of the National Union of Students at Exeter. The professor, whose subject was, "Is Modern man incurrigible?" said that they had produced a world in which people would move heaven and earth to save five minutes, and not have the faintest idea of what to do with them when they had saved them. They talked of progress because they had established, with the aid of a few scientific inventions, a society which mistook comfort for civilization.

The distinguishing characteristic of modern civilization was that it was lop-sided. Science had given them powers fit for the gods, and they brought to their use the mentality of public schoolboys or savages. They could not distribute the goods which science had embarrassingly bestowed upon them, and through their inability to control the weapons of destruction which science had invented for them, civilization was trembling on the verge of destruction in the next war. The problem was, not that man was worse than he ever had been, but merely that he had a need to be very much better. This need was due to the fact that he was so very much more dangerous. Science was taking man, who from the ethical and political point of view was still an undeveloped baby, and giving him a box of matches.

Professor Joad added that there were four ways in which human desire might be changed so that the danger might be avoided. These ways were by force, by moral exhortation, by appeals to emotion, and by reason. It was only by trusting the people's reason, assuming that man was a reasonable being, that they could look for improvement in the future. It was by that means that they would rid the world of war, and turn the awkward economic corner at which they found themselves.

LANSBURY FOR AMERICA.

With great affection, but no for malities, between two and three hundred people said farewell at Waterloo Station on Wednesday last to Mr. George Lansbury, on his departure to America with Dr. Salter, for their peace crusade. Most of the members of his family seemed to be there, many of his constituents from Bow, representatives of peace organisations, including the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Friends, Canon Shepard with General Crozier, his recruiting officer, several of his recruits who have pledged themselves to take no part in war, and a Salvation Army officer. Mr. Lansbury looking remarkably well

PROF. JOAD ON CIVILIZATION

Tom Mann Celebrates His Eightieth Birthday

(By Our London Correspondent.)

and in good spirits, remained for some time talking with his friends, before passing the barrier, and it was interesting to watch the many railway porters who came up to greet him. He paused to speak to the ticket-collectors as he passed through the barrier, and then went over to talk through another barrier with a dozen taxi-drivers from the cab rank who had gathered there to see him. Mr. Lansbury's daughter, Mrs. Postgate, who is his parliamentary secretary, has accompanied him to America, and two of her boys who were going to Southampton were doubly excited because they were to see the "Queen Mary". Canon Shepard led the three cheers for Mr. Lansbury as the train moved off. When he was photographed between Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army, and Dick Shepard, Mr. Lansbury said: "Now, I'm quite all right. I've got a lamb on one side and a shepherd on the other." Then, seeing Ernest Thurtle, (G. L.'s son-in-law,) he said to the photographers: "Take me with him. I've been taken with the Church and the Army. Let him be in a picture, too." Ernest Thurtle, who is a Rationalist, is the Secretary of the Rationalist Press of Great Britain.

In the meantime, Dr. Maude Royden is resigning the pastorate of the Guildhouse, Eccleston-Square, in order to devote herself to the promotion of world peace. Her resignation will take effect at Christmas, and a meeting of members of the Fellowship Guild has been summoned for May 1, to consider the future of the Guildhouse. Dr. Royden has for years devoted herself to two objects—International peace and the Guildhouse. "I have come to the conclusion," she said, "that my strength is no longer sufficient for both. This does not mean, however, that my health has broken down." Dr. Royden will be absent from London for two months in the summer on a visit to America. She is working for the peace campaign on which Mr. Lansbury is also engaged. The resignation is thus due to the necessity of making a choice between the Guildhouse and peace propaganda.

TOM MANN CELEBRATES EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

On Wednesday, (April 15), when Tom Mann celebrated his eightieth birthday at the same time as the great birthday dinner was taking place in London the Red Flag was flying over the Trades Hall in Melbourne, Australia, in honour of Tom. In London over 700 Socialists of every shade of opinion honoured him by dining with him at a hotel in Bloomsbury. So vast and most representative Left Wing was the gathering that three great halls were crowded with festive faces. In short, what hundreds of conferences had failed to do Tom accomplished. They sat together in honour of the man who, with Ben Tillett—who presided—and John Burns, blazed the trail for Socialism in the great dock strike in

East London nearly 50 years ago. There were many Liberals and Conservatives present who were proud to think that in Great Britain men may still gather together in public life to celebrate the birthday of a man whose whole life has been dedicated to the overthrow of the economic system under which we live. Of course, we did not see either Mr. Stanley Baldwin or Mr. Neville Chamberlain there. Nor was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald available duly followed by Jimmie Thomas. As one friend said there, the mere presence of Mr. Attlee, Mr. Harry Pollitt and Mr. Fenner Brockway, however, almost suggested that the besieged of Downing-street were unobtrusively lurking around to get a glimpse of the 80-year-old rebel who was the chief guest.

What surprised most of us was the confession of Mr. Attlee that he was meeting Tom for the first time. When introduced at the reception the rebel put his arms round Mr. Attlee's neck and kissed him in front of all. It reminded, another friend of a similar affectionate incident at the Westminster Central Hall, when Kerensky publicly kissed Arthur Henderson on the platform. However, the guest of the evening, a friend sitting in the neighbourhood said, ate very little, and spent most of the time wandering around greeting old friends and signing autographs. At one time he had a queue of more than a hundred waiting. In his speech he displayed some of his old frenzy. He expressly declined to apologise for strong language which, he insisted, was "the workers' vernacular."

The dominant note of the evening was that of one big family birthday. Mr. Tillett recalled the old comradeship in the desperate days of 1889, while in front of him on the table lay the spiked oak mace which the dockers carried in front of them then in all their demonstrations. He spoke of Tom's sincerity and consecration to the movement, his frenzy of energy in those old days, the way in which he seemed during the strike to be "blazing with fire and strength and power." He referred to him as a man who had conquered continents and as the man who was big enough to draw "the label of—isms that we have here" into one room to do him honour. Tillett further disclosed the clue to Tom's hold of the democratic movement when he said "We love you" shaking him by the hand. "Whatever you do and whatever you say, we love you, Tom Mann. It does not matter a damn about the intelligentsia or the economic basis. You have always fought for your class, and when you have fought for your class, you have always fought for humanity. God bless you, Tom."

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY.

The atmosphere became less light-hearted when Tom, shaking off for the moment the hundreds of people who wanted his autograph, got up to reply. "I am a soldier of the workers' movement,"

he said, and he looked it as he spoke. "I look forward still to a career when it will be my duty and my pleasure to engage in battle on behalf of the class to which I belong." He spoke about the need for solidarity and a clear, common purpose in the Socialist movement, and declared his undying hope and assurance that one day capitalism would disappear. But "solidarity, solidarity, solidarity" was his theme, the need for working class unity. "They say I am 80. If I were as old as Methuselah, I would go on fighting; a soldier in the working class movement. Production is here in abundance. Consumption pleads for a chance. We must get away from stupid sectionalism which carries with it weakness. There must be common action against capitalism, which is responsible for low wages and poverty, hateful poverty, cruel poverty, poverty that must end, poverty that will end some day. Good luck to me? I say good luck to the movement. I don't care if you call me an old buffer. I'm going on with my work of emancipation."

So the company cheerfully endured a speech which referred to "damnable, damnable, damnable poverty and the need for 'solidarity, solidarity, solidarity', in place of the chuckles they had hoped to enjoy over Tom Mann's reminiscences.

Incidentally, George Bernard Shaw was to have been present, but he had a tooth out on the same morning. He therefore telephoned to Tom: "My dear Tom," he asked, "why do they keep reminding us that we are eighty? I shall help you to forget it by staying at home and going on with my job, letting the others talk, as Mussolini does."

When the speeches were over a third veteran Trade Unionist took the floor. This was no less a person than Mr. Charles Coburn, who, after explaining the nervousness in this assemblage of one who had been a Conservative for 84 years, added that in 1885 he had started the first Trade Union that the stage ever had. After this good start he enraptured his audience by singing "Two lovely black eyes" and "The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo."

Leeds Shops Covered With Boycott Slogans

Jewish shopkeepers in and around North Street, Leeds, one of the principal traffic arteries, awoke on Saturday to find their windows plastered with gummed labels in the form of Swastikas, the German Nazi emblem, calling for a boycott of Jewish businesses.

One slogan called on Englishmen to guard their womenfolk against Jews and Blacks. Another stated, "Bolshevism is a modern term for Judaism and Soviet another name for Jew control."

Children on their way home from school have been handed anti-Jewish literature.

Councillor J. S. Walsh, who is a prominent member of the Jewish community, told a Press Association reporter that Leeds Jews did not regard the incidents as being the opinion of anyone who mattered or anybody who was likely to do any harm to the community. About three years ago there was a similar outbreak, and they felt it was not by any means general.



News From Far & Near



Customer (to seedsman) "Those butter beans I grew from your seeds don't spread."

NAZIS BURN WORKS OF FREUD

Leipzig Factory Looted And Destroyed

Nazi Germany has decided that, as a non-Aryan, Dr. Sigmund Freud, the great authority on the human mind, is unfit to instruct the German people.

Mr. Ernest Freud, the architect son of the doctor, who lives in London, recently confirmed that the Nazi authorities visited the Leipzig works of the International Psycho-Analytical Press and confiscated or burned thousands of volumes.

BANNED WORKS

Among the condemned works were several treatises on the resuscitation of buried memories, and others on the action of subconscious childhood memories in hysteria.

Dr. Ernest Jones, president of the International Psycho-Analytical Association, and of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, told the "News Chronicle" that unless the matter is settled diplomatically the association will take action.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION

Mr. Ernest Freud said: "I was amazed to learn of the wholesale destruction of my father's work. I knew that his books were regarded with disfavour by the Nazi authorities, but having regard to their international import, I never thought such drastic action would be taken."

Dr. Freud is likely to be recommended for a Nobel Prize this year.

A committee of authors was recently formed in London to prepare an address in honour of his eightieth birthday, which falls next month.

BLIND EX-SERVICEMEN'S SUCCESS

A German ex-serviceman, Karl Sobotha, who lost his sight through a war wound, has just taken his Doctor's degree equivalent to the English M.A., at Jena University. He was, before the war, a printer's apprentice who succeeded in working his way up to the position of manager of a printing works at Potsdam by 1914. After the war, despite his blindness, he studied at the Schiller University at Jena, and also made a living as an author.

WELL SHAVED

A witness has just told the Australian Tariff Board which determines import duties, that Australia's 6 1/2 million inhabitants use 50 million safety razor blades a year. He was, says Austral News, opposing a manufacturer's request for increased duty on the ground that, as blades could not be made economically in the Commonwealth, a higher import tax would increase the cost of blades. Landing charges already gave full protection to any possible local manufacturer.

ECONOMIC "TRAIN"-ING

An estimated saving of £2,000,000 annually has been effected by the German Railways following the introduction of the "flying Hamburger" and other high-speed train. This solving has been converted into stock for improving track and signalling apparatus.

TUTANKHAMEN'S WHEAT

Last year, some seed wheat found in Tutankhamen's tomb, in Egypt, was taken to Australia by Mr. S. L. Macindoe of Glen Innes, New South Wales, who had been studying in England. The seed, crossed with Australian wheat, has germinated, despite the 2,000 years it has lain dormant. Samples of the fully matured grain have just been shown at the New Castle (N.S.W.) agricultural show, says Austral News. They have excited very great interest as the outcome of an experiment that had been thought to be impossible of success.

CHEWING GUM FOR U. S. ATHELETES

Questionnaires concerning the special dishes desired by their athletes, which were sent to all countries participating in this year's Olympic Games in Germany, have drawn some interesting replies. The French, for instance, have asked that 1,000 bottles of special claret should be imported for the use of their athletes. American fondness for chewing gum is reflected in a request that no fewer than 16 different types should be available. The Americans have also asked for several gallons of a local drinking water to be sent out to the U. S. for analysis. In the Olympic village where the athletes will be quartered during the games, there is a restaurant section containing 48 different kitchens, one for each country competing. About two hundred cooks and two hundred and fifty stewards will be installed.

Mandates

Phrase in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech in House of Commons on Monday night has started rumours that Great Britain might consider transfer of mandates if other mandatory powers would do likewise.

Present division of mandates:
Great Britain: 1,156,170 sq. kilo-

MENACE TO FREEDOM OF PRESS

U. S. A.'s 'Fascist' News-Lord Attacked By Senator

With sharp words, members of the Senate Lobby Committee replied in court and on the Senate floor to William Randolph Hearst's effort to restrict its activities by injunction.

Disputing the court's jurisdiction, it asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to dismiss the publisher's petition for an order restraining the committee from retaining, or using, telegrams sent by either himself or his employees.

Senator Minton, (D.-Ind.), a member of the committee, meanwhile took the Senate floor. He accused Mr. Hearst of "prostituting" the freedom of the press for his own interests and said he ran his newspapers "on the same high plane as he conducts his private life."

"Mr. Hearst wouldn't know the Goddess of Liberty if she came down off her pedestal in New York harbour and bowed to him—but he would probably try to get her telephone number," Mr. Minton said.

Accompanying the committee's presentation of documentary "objections" to the granting of the injunction sought by Mr. Hearst was a similar representation from the Federal Communications Commission, denying the publisher's allegations it illegally delivered Hearst telegrams to the committee.

Mr. Hearst's suit, asserted committee sub-poenas demanding that the telegraph companies produce telegrams passing between himself and officials of his publishing organization were in violation of constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

He asked an injunction restraining the committee from making any use of Hearst telegrams, or copies of them, which may be in its possession, from seeking to obtain more such telegrams and an order requiring that all such messages it may now have be returned to the publisher.

MENACE TO FREEDOM.

The committee's reply filed with the court took a double form. On behalf of this committee, Cramp-ton Harris, committee counsel disputed the jurisdiction of the court and moved dismissal. In addition he entered a separate personal appearance for the purpose of arguing the point of jurisdiction.

Mr. Minton, active in forwarding the committee's investigation, but an infrequent speaker on the Senate floor, interrupted a hum-drum consideration of routine bills with his denunciation of Mr. Hearst.

"He is the greatest menace to freedom of the press in the country," he said, contending that instead of using his papers for the dissemination of news "he is using his chain of newspapers to prostitute the freedom of the press to his own interests."

metres, 7,173,462 population.

France: 642,750 sq. kilos.,

5,708,902 population.

Belgium: 53,200 sq. kilos.,

3,053,863 population.

Japan: 2,149 sq. kilos., 82,252

population.

South Africa: 843,990 sq. kilos.,

273,333 population.

Australia: 236,666 sq. kilos.,

408,986 population.



Judge: "Six months."
Prisoner: "When will it be convenient for me to start?"

NAZIS' RACE ACROBATICS

Word "Aryan" To Be Replaced By German

The terms "Aryan" and "non-Aryan" are to be dropped from the Nazi vocabulary that made them common coins throughout the world. Instead, under the Nurnberg anti-Semitic laws, the concept of "German or related blood" will be used.

"The expression 'Aryan' was not enough to show what was meant," explained the Nazi agricultural paper Landpost. "The frequently heard question whether this or that people were to be designated as 'Aryan' was false even in the asking. It is based on the confusion of nationality (Volkstum) and race."

"One should therefore not ask to which race this or that people belongs, but rather one can properly ask only to which race this or that definite member of a people belongs."

The Reich's citizenship law and the law for the protection of German blood and honour, enacted by the Nazi Reichstag, in Nurnberg, September 15, 1935, used the words "German or related blood."

"Related," it is explained, refers generally to European peoples except Jews and Gypsies, of pure-blooded descendants of Europeans outside Europe. Germans of these nationalities can be German citizens.

The Landpost promised that the question of "racial hybrids," will soon be answered and controlled to designate German citizens, persons without any citizenship who live in the Reich, and former citizens.

German citizens with an eighth part or less of Jewish blood are to be counted among the German people, the paper adds, while descendants of three Jewish grandparents are regarded as Jews. Matters affecting "half Jews" are not so simple, it contended.

There are no grades like "three-eighths" or "four-fifths" pure, the Landpost continues—designations like "hybrid of the first grade" (half Jew) and "hybrid of the second grade" (one-fourth Jew) are sufficient.

The Landpost, however, admits that it's all pretty complicated, especially if one has to consider whether a grandparent himself is a Jew or non-Jew of the first or second grade.

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Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of May will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100
2 copies at	50 each
4 "	25 "
10 "	10 "
20 "	5 "

Total Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

MARIANA'S MADNESS

remaining silent as though awaiting the relapse of her madness, stirred by sore recollections, to settle down; now regaining her never before seen serenity and the thread of her narrative—told them what none had ever heard before...the story of her life.

She had no recollections of her father or mother. She had never known who they might be. She was an orphan...not of parents, but of society. She was what is called an illegitimate child, an outcast.

"She was a 'poskem' (adopted child) of a middle class family in the village of A and lived with them from the age of a few days—when in fear of society, her parents had discarded her as a disgrace—to that of about eighteen, when the sordid ways of her assumed guardians had driven her away.

The family with whom she lived consisted of an old woman and her three unmarried sons—also no longer young. They were not rich and Mariana was their only servant—being a "poskem," a wageless one. She had to do all the work...and there was plenty of it.

* * * *

Her mistress and her three sons were all on bad terms with each other. Result of quarrels over their slender fortune, ever becoming slimmer and slimmer through their great love for and the tempting cheapness of "fenni" (the Goan alcoholic drink). In consequence, Mariana had to attend to the needs of each separately and her inability to satisfy them all, made her the victim of the most atrocious treatment. Daily, at meals, for instance, all had them at the same time but separately—there were fearful quarrels as to who should be served first. And the evening meal was an especially dreaded affair for Mariana.

Her masters usually came in completely drunk after having spent the whole evening at taverns—each frequented a different one of the several that existed near the church and within a space of about two hundred yards. Her mistress, too, was never less drunk than her sons, though she spent her evenings at home and never went to taverns. But the whole evening she occupied herself in drenching her inside with "fenni" of which she always had a big earthenware pot full in her bedroom. She kept it there for safety and away from the reach of her sons and her own convenience. It was said of her, that it was sorrow that made her resort to that mighty healer of woes. But that her love of it was far too great and disinterested was evident for such suppositions to be of any account.

Thus drenched in "fenni" and descended to the level of beasts

(Continued from page 11)

of the field these 'human beings' filled Mariana with terror. And there was no escape from them. As she waited on them anything at hand, even knives were flung at her, while with heavy, staggering tongues they rolled out monstrous epithets. Nor was this all. Till late at night, they made young Mariana the spectator of most disgusting performances. And so long and such were these scenes that less due to the lateness of the hour, than her weariness, pain from bruises, her disgust and wretchedness, Mariana generally went to bed without food.

Nor was any remonstrance from her allowed. She was ever reminded that her masters had "brought her up and cared for her;" that they were her "benefactors"; that she should be grateful to them; in short, that she belonged to them and that they could do with her as they pleased.

So Mariana lived on, with the belief firmly instilled in her that she was a belonging of others and had had no right to show resentment against the treatment meted out to her by her bestial masters. But each day her life grew more unbearable, more undesirable. Each day she found it more difficult to reconcile herself with it. And finally came the day when she could hold out no longer.

* * * *

She planned to run away. But where was she to go? She had no one and knew no one. She had never been out of the village of A. Still she must go! She must, she must! And with this resolution and no plan to guide her, late at night, when her mistress and masters were deep in their rakes slumbers, taking a small bundle of clothes—three or four garments, her only belongings—she made her way out of the house and out of the village of A.

It was one of those dark, August nights, when the monsoon after its long stay, still seems reluctant to go. A night, dark and full of sound. The noise of distant water-falls mingled with the revelry of insects and frogs—the monsoon children. Thick rain clouds threatened to crash any moment. The pitch blackness of the night made Mariana tremble with fear. But she walked on, never stopping and never turning round. She hurried through the darkness, stumbling and starting each time a frog jumped into a puddle or some insect moved in the grass, anxious to be far from the village of A before dawn.

Following the river, early next morning she reached X.

Hungry and exhausted she knocked at a small cottage. She was answered by a young woman. But still believing that she had acted criminally by running away, feeling that she could rouse no sympathy if she told the truth and mostly afraid that she might be handed back—like a lost object found—to her "owners," Mariana told the woman that she had come from a long distance in search of work, gave herself a false name and told a made-up story of a drunkard father who threatened to kill her.

Touched by her story and her pitiful condition, the young woman took her in. Then, when

Mariana had eaten something, rested a bit and somewhat overcame her faintness, she directed her to a rich house where they were in need of a servant.

There, after having been asked a number of questions and having answered them all with replies made up for the occasion she was taken in as a servant. And though the salary was far from attractive, Mariana was glad to stay.

Neither did she dislike the place. The work was not too hard and her employers did not treat her badly. She did her best to forget the past and put her mind at ease. But the obsessional feeling that she had done something wrong in running away and the incessant fear of being found, was a constant terror. It gave her no peace day or night. She could put her mind into nothing. And even when engaged in work, she would unconsciously stop at what ever she was doing, seized by her thoughts. In this manner, two more days of her existence dragged on.

* * * *

The third day, it was late in the evening. Mariana had been ordered to light the lamp in the dining-room—a long hall giving on the drawing-room. Coming from the kitchen, she had just stepped from the dining room to the hall. She was suddenly startled, alarmed. She heard a voice in the drawing room...a familiar voice...the voice of one of her "benefactors." Immediately threw down what she had in her hand—and fortunately for her,

realizing what it meant, there was no one in the room—she fled....Taking her little bundle from the servants' room, opening the back-door, jumping over the high wall; in an instant she was gone.....

Once again she walked through the night...more fearful even than after her first experience...but this time fearful only of being followed and caught. Now, darkness no longer held for her its former terror. The new monstrous fear had crushed in her all other fears. She walked through the blackness, not knowing where she was going...knowing only that she must flee from the clutches of her pursuer.

* * * *

Save that she went from village to village working or begging for food, never remaining more than a day in a village, the two girls could gather from Mariana's narrative, nothing more as to what exactly might have been her life in the space of time between her flight from X as a young girl, and her return to it as an old, mad woman.

* * * *

The sun was going down, flashing a rosy reflection over the whole village. Mariana ended her tale with a sigh and rose to go. She had disclosed the secret cause of her madness and ruined life. She had unburdened her mind of the perpetual terror under which she had lived. But taking its flight, her secret, so long buried in the depths of her soul, seemed to take with it her very life.

And Mariana returned to her little shed...for the last time...

THE END.



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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

MALABAR MASSAGE

(BY M. K. VAIDIAR.)

In my previous article I described the Western methods of massage and their developments. I should like to give a small sketch of the systems followed in Malabar. Massage treatment is described in detail in Ayurvedic works, but it is rarely practised by physicians outside Malabar.

Massage is a very effective method of treatment for chronic and complicated cases where other methods have failed. But it leaves pernicious after-effects if wrongly applied. There are different kinds of massage which should be prescribed only by qualified and experienced physicians after thorough examination of the patient and studying his diseases and constitution. If the physician prescribes a wrong process of massage it may bring other forms of disease in the long run and sometimes even premature death. In the same way, if the patient violates the rules which the physician prescribes, tragic results will follow.

Massours must be thoroughly experienced in their art. They should be themselves free from disease. Malabar massage is always done in the early morning and never in the afternoon. It is conducted only in the three months of the year, namely "Karkat" (June-July), "Thula" (October-November) and "Khumbha" (February-March). Only in emergency cases where immediate massage is needed one can undergo the treatment in other months. It has come to my notice that some physicians prescribe the treatment even in other months and also at all hours of the day and night even upto 10 o'clock. These are doing harm to a noble system of treatment.

Diabetic patients must be very careful in undergoing this treatment as, if any error is made in prescribing a particular system of treatment or the patient makes a mistake in the rules, boils and carbuncles are produced and the patient may suffer much.

In the works of Charaka and Dhanyantri, "Abhyanga" (rubbing of oil) and "Swedana" (process of producing perspiration) are described elaborately the theory as well as practice being dealt with. But Malayali physicians have contributed a good deal of knowledge on the practical side of massage and also in the administration of internal medicines according to disease and constitution. The standard book on Malabar massage is called "Dharakalpam."

In massage two kinds of constitutions are to be considered, the corpulent and the emaciated. The treatment is also divided into two kinds, the former with "Langhana" and the latter with "Vringhana." Anything that lightens or attenuates the body has been called "Langhana." That which promotes nutrition and bulk is known as "Vringhana." Snehana and Swedana are the two processes used in these cases. That which leads to secretion of oily matter, softens the body and increases flesh is Snehana. Anything that produces perspiration and destroys stiffness, heaviness, and the sensation of cold is said to be "Swedana."

Snehana methods include all kinds of massage and shampooing. The principal processes are touch, stroking, kneading and joint movements. Massage systems as practised in the West, at

present, correspond more or less to these.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF OIL MASSAGE.

Even wood that is dry can, by the proper application of oil and heat, be made to bend. Earthen pots used for storing oil remain intact for centuries. What then need be said of the beneficial effects of oil on a human body that has life?

After an oil massage the skin feels smooth, the limbs and joints will be free and easy. It protects the skin from climatic changes of heat and cold. After such treatment the skin neither expands from heat nor contracts from cold. Children's skin is so sensitive to climatic changes that an oil bath is always preferable whenever a change in the weather is noticed. It opens the pores of the skin and assists to throw away all poisonous excrements that are brought to the skin and thereby preserves health. Among the oils that are commonly used, til oil (Desamon) is the best. But Malayali physicians use different kinds of medicated oils according to the nature of the diseases and constitution.

Swedana methods are of 13 kinds: i.e., (1) Sankara, (2) Pras-tara, (3) Nadi, (4) Parisheka; (5) Avaghana, (6) Jantaka, (7) Agma-ghana, (8) Karshyu, (9) Kuti, (10) Bhu, (11) Kumbhi, (12) Kupa, (13) Holaka.

The Turkish bath is nothing but a Swedana form of treatment, but in a more refined form suited to modern taste.

Among the varieties of massage that are mentioned in standard books, the most common in Malabar are four: (1), Dhara, (2) Navarakizhi, (3) Pizhichal, (4) Shirovasti.

Dhara is divided into four kinds, (1) Thalia dhara (oil), (2) Ksheera dhara (milk), (3) Thakra dhara (whey), and (4) Kashaya dhara (decoction). In the first three (oil, milk and whey), they are not used singly. They are prepared in combination with many ingredients according to the nature of the ailments.

The principal equipments that are needed for these classes of massage are:—(1) Droni, a boat-shaped wooden plank made of a special variety of wood prescribed in the book. (2) Three metal or earthen pots, of special shape and size with a hole in the bottom. (3) Medicated oils. (4) The physician, two masseurs, and three paricharakas (servants).

The patient has to lie down on the plank. Two masseurs will massage on both sides of the patient and two servants will pour oil from both the sides and one on the head. The physician will be in attendance to adjust the duration of the massage by feeling the pulse and to administer medicine after the massage is over.

Massage is conducted for 7 days or 14 days or 21 days, according to the nature of the ailment. The patient has to observe strict regimen and rest. He is not allowed to sleep in day time, except in certain cases. He must be free from all excessive emotions, sorrow, anger, lust and even extreme joy. He should not talk much. He should not expose himself directly to the wind or the sun. He should not give any strain to the eye, ear and tongue nor undergo any bodily exertion.

On the seventh day no massage

is performed but he is given on that day a mild purgative in order to dislodge all the vitiated humours, from the body. From the seventh day forward he must be very careful, because his body will be undergoing great change. The cells will begin to dilate and make the body as soft and delicate as that of a little baby. The body cannot control the waves of emotion at this time. It becomes so sensitive that it cannot bear even the stroke of a finger, which will at once produce swelling. The bite of an ant or the sting of a fly will produce patches. After the massage is over he will have to observe (pathyam) regimen and rest for an equal number of days.

(2) Navarakizhi:—This is a common treatment in cases of diseases such as rheumatism, general debility, emaciation, consumption, asthma, chronic dyspepsia, hysteria and other nervous diseases. This massage is done with a paste or a porridge made of Navara rice, which is a special kind of rice, m&k and the decoction of "bala" root.

(3) Pizhichal—This is a very efficacious treatment in curing the following diseases, namely, paralysis, sciatica, tetanus, all kinds of nervous atrophy, muscular atrophy, lumbago and many such other nervous complaints.

The above treatment is given with medicated oil heated to a certain temperature bearable by the patient and the massage is

BLOOD OF THE DEAD FOR THE LIVING

The blood of the dead has saved 1,000 lives in science's newest transfusion technique, a report from Russia to the Journal of the American Medical Association said recently.

Soviet scientists who developed this method of "canning" blood taken from bodies soon after death claimed complete success with it. Even in cases where bleeding patients would have died under ordinary transfusions, it proved effective.

Of the 1,000 operations, only seven cases were lost, and those failures were not due to the blood used, Dr. S. S. Yudin, surgeon-in-chief of the surgical clinic of the Institute Sklyasovsky, central emergency hospital, Moscow, declared.

"Canned" blood can be preserved for "more than three weeks" by refrigeration, Dr. Yudin asserted, it is mixed with a citrate solution to avoid clotting. When ready for use, the blood is warmed to body temperature.

carried on till the patient gets perspiration.

(4) Shirovasti.—This is prescribed for all diseases above shoulders—diseases connected with the head, brain, eye, ear, nose, such as headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, ulcers etc.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Perhaps some of you remember and to others it may be a news that a Children's Gathering is held practically every year in Sind under the auspices of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. In 1933 it was held at Larkana and in 1934 it was held at Karachi.

In 1935 it was to be held at Hyderabad (Sind). All preparations were made for the purpose. But all of a sudden the workers decided to postpone it owing to the prevalence of Small-pox there. You see, no body would take up the responsibility of inviting children from various parts of the country to their place when such an epidemic as Smallpox was there—specially so, when the Health Department and the Government authorities also interfered in the matter and sent a notice to the organisers not to hold the gathering. You will agree that this was wise on their part, and therefore, it was good in the interests of children and this their Association that the gathering was postponed.

Now arose the question where the gathering should be held this year? Well, children in Sind claimed that it should be held at Hyderabad, where it was originally to be held last year. And the Hyderabad workers very willingly agreed to give them an invitation once more to visit their place. I must say here, the children of Hyderabad were really very enthusiastic about this last time. They had felt more disappointed than others to see that they were losing the opportunity of serving their brothers and sisters whom they had all the time been expecting from various parts of Sind in particular and some other parts of India in general. They are jubilant once again now to see that they shall come in contact with them alright this year and form friendships and happy relations with children of the other countries outside Hyderabad.

These gatherings were generally held during the months of April or May—for this is the time when practically all students are free from their examinations and get long vacations. But persons on this side felt that it would be too hot at Hyderabad in those days for the children to bear and stand that heat. Yes, that is a fact; Hyderabad is really very hot during these days. So, for the convenience of all children in general, it has been decided to hold this year's gathering during October or November. The proper dates have not yet been fixed, but there is every probability of the dates

being fixed sometime during the Divali holidays.

We hope these days would be convenient to every body. And we trust every body realizes the utility of such gatherings as these. So, I believe many of our members and readers will be glad to go over there, to partake in this function. You will have all sorts of nice things there: Besides sight-seeing and visiting various places, having pic-nics and holding excursions, there will be many prize competitions, and exhibitions, and dramatic performances, and all that will please you. In short, you will get all that entertainment which will prove as education to you—so, you can see, how nice it will be!

You are receiving a long notice this time to get ready. Speak to your parents and guardians, and if they want to know any other things in particular, let them write to me, and I shall be glad to give them further details. Of course they know that occasions like these are very good and important for you—even from the educational point of view. I believe, they should at once agree to permit you to take advantage of this opportunity. Of course, some elderly person may be required to accompany you. And if you come in parties of ten or fifteen from each place, perhaps it would not be difficult for you to manage to get a guardian for yourselves.

Well, anyway, if there are any difficulties that come in your way in this connection, write them to me, and we might be able to find out some solution for these. Of course there is ample time to make preparations: But you must let me know your decision in the matter as soon as possible.

* * * * *

THE POSTMAN

By S. Marshak

(Translated By Ivy Litvinov)

Here he comes! Rat-a-Tat!
With his bag on his back
I think it must be
The Nine O'Clock Post
With a letter for me
His bag is crammed with letters
that
Have come from France and
Ararat,
From Washington and Gretna
Green,
From Leningrad and Aberdeen,
Nobody has ever heard
Of man or woman, beast or bird,
Soldier, sailor, saint or sinner
Who got thinner after dinner
After dinner dog or cat,
Horse or donkey, all grow fat,
But the postman's bag goes out
In the morning, strong and stout
And after breakfast-time comes



These children smile the happiest of smiles.

in
Very feeble, very thin
And here is a registered letter;
A letter for Jonathan Brown;
And what shall we do with it,
what shall we do?

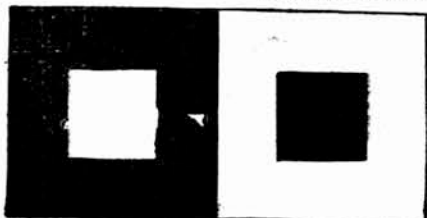


Getting ready for a drive.

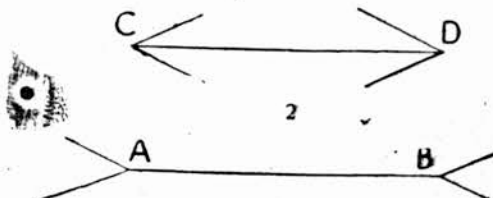
For Jonathan's out of town,
He's gone to Spain,
On an airy-o-plane,
And he's not coming back very
soon,
So back it must go to the G.P.O.
It will catch the express at noon.
The letters all lie in a heap in

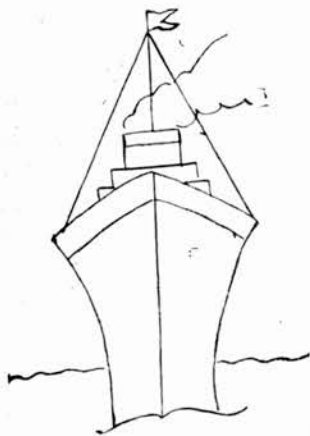
the van
For the sorters to sort them as
quick as they can.
There's all sorts of letters, and
many a card,
But this sort of sorting is not very
hard,
And they sort them up and
they sort them down,
Till they come to a letter for
Jonathan Brown.
There are post cards for Croydon
and parcels for Minsk,
And bundles of papers for people
in Dvinsk,
And packets of Camels for Salisbury
Plain,
And a registered letter for Mr.
Brown, Spain.
But Jonathan gets there first, for
a train
Can never keep up with an airy-
o-plane.
He's seen a bull-fight in the arena,
He's seen a revolution, he's seen a
Senorita, with Spanish grace,
And a high mantilla of fine black
lace,
And a rose in her mouth, and eyes
like jet,
Dance to the click of a castanet,
And when the letter arrives in
Spain,
Jonathan's on the move again.
What's to be done?
Re-address it! Express it!
Jonathan's gone to Brazil,
He's taken a notion
To cross the wide ocean.
He's one that can never keep still.
The letter must follow as fast as
it can
On the heels of a mercurial Brown
Jonathan.
There's a steamer at anchor; it's
off in a minute,
But the letter-bag's there, and the
letter is in it,
And thudding and bumping
And scudding and plunging,
The boat goes so quick,
That the captain is sick,
And so is the crew and the pas-
sengers too.
But the registered letter lies
perfectly still
Till it reaches the beaches,
Of sunny Brazil
But Mr. Brown has left the town
of Rio de Janeiro.
He only stayed there long enough

HOW THE NORMAL EYE CAN BE DECEIVED



In picture 1 on the left, there is the effect of background: What were, do you think it larger? And in picture 2, there is the effect of neighbouring objects: The lines AB and CD will be found to be the same length. Perhaps it looks funny, it does!





A front view of the steamer (drawn by Bro. T. R. Dattatraya Rao.)

to wish the people cheerio
And now he's off to Rome,
To see St. Peter's dome,
And though the postman's hot
And tired he won't go home until
He's sent the letter off to Rome,
from Rio in Brazil,
The postman in Rome can't knock
"Rat-a-tat!"
There aren't any knockers for
him to do that.
So he rings at the door
And says: "This is for
"An English Signor!
"Who is making his home
"At St. Peter's (in Rome)."
But the man at the door
(Of St. Peter's, in Rome)
Says: "Scusa, Signor!
"Mr. Brown is no more
"In the city of Rome.
"He's gone back to London,
a very big town,
"He's gone back to England,
has Jonathan Brown."
Here he comes,
Rat-a-Tat!
With his bag on his
back
I think it must be
The five o'clock post
With a letter for me.
No, it isn't for me, Mr. Brown!
Mr. Brown!
Here's a registered letter! You'd
better come down
And sign the receipt. It's a little
bit curled
At the edges, but that's cos it's
been round the world.
It's been round the world, but it's
come back again,
From Brighton to London, from
London to Spain,
From Spain to Janeiro, from Rio
to Rome,
From Rome back to London, and
found you at home.
It's been in ships,
It's been in trains,

It's been in suns,
It's been in rains,
And everywhere postmen,
More patient than most men,
Have carried it upon their backs,
Some in satchels, some in sacks,
They have sorted it up, they have
sorted it down
While it sang all the time: "Mr.
Brown, Mr. Brown,
"On land or on sea, in country
or town,
"There's no rest for me, till I find
Mr. Brown."

A TALK ON TRUTHFULNESS (By L. E. Eubanks.)

Sunny-natured, blue-eyed Billy, nine years old, had done most of his playing for the last year with Ralph, the only child of a neighbour. It was a family habit for Billy to have delightful talks with his daddy each evening, and of late Daddy had noticed a new and somewhat alarming tendency, on the part of his boy, to fabricate fantastic tales and "big adventures."

At first, Daddy merely laughed—these were just amusing stories Son had made up—but the matter became serious when the child began to lie about nearly everything. "Did you put the hammer away when you finished repairing your wagon?" asked Daddy.

"Yes," the boy answered.
"No, Billy, you didn't," spoke up his mother, "it still lies on the lawn."

"I don't understand you, Son," said Daddy, putting his hand gently on the child's shoulder. "Why don't you tell the truth? It is much better than telling a lie, you know."

"Ralph lies all the time," Billy explained, "and I like him. He says that it makes no difference whether you lie or not. He says that his mother lied when she told him he couldn't be happy if he lied, because he has been trying it for a long time and it's just the same—he's quite as happy as ever. Ralph's smart, he knows lots, and he can tell the most wonderful stories!"

"Listen, Billy" and Daddy smiled in a very friendly way. "you do not believe that I have ever lied to you, do you?"

"No."
"And so you'll believe what I'm going to say?"

"Yes."
"Ralph's mother told him the truth but she didn't explain it. What she meant was that person will be unhappy later on if he forms the habit of not telling the truth. He will get what is called a bad reputation, and he will lose his self-respect, that is, he will be ashamed of himself."

"Lying becomes a habit and finally gets a person into all



"Surprising Surprise"

kinds of trouble. I remember that last year Ralph told his parents that he had received the highest grade in his class. His mother, being proud of him, told your mother and several others about it. Then the truth came out that two other pupils had stood higher than Ralph. His mother was very unhappy; she either had to let her friends think she had lied or confess that her son had. Now if Ralph and I tell you stories that don't agree, which of us will you believe?"

"You, Daddy, of course."
"Why? Now think a moment; why would you believe me?"

The child was silent and Daddy helped him to express the thought. "Isn't it because I have never lied to you?"

"Yes, that's it."
"Wed," continued his father. "that's what I meant by reputation; you see I have a good reputation with you for honesty. Isn't it comforting for you to know that what I say to you is always true?"

"Oh yes!"
"Don't you want people to think that way of you?"

"Yes."
"We've always been good friends Son—man to man—and it would be very uncomfortable not to be able to rely on you just as you rely on me."

There was a moment's pause. Billy looked as if he were going to cry, then he said "Ralph's mother was right. Lying does make a boy unhappy. I'll get the hammer now, Daddy."

ENROLLED IN THE ASSOCIATION.

Here is the further list of those

who have been enrolled in the Al-India Children's Association through this Corner or Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper.

MEMBERS: 2704 Sis. A. Lalita (Parel), 2705 Sis. A. Padma (Parel), 2706 Bro. Ramchandra Chintaman Kale (Nasik), 2729 Sis. Sumati D. Sthalekar (Gimdevi), 2730 S's. Kusumavati Vinayak Mantri (Dadar), 2731 Bro. Arun Kumar Amratlal Shah (Khar), 2732 Bro. Anil Kumar Chandulal Khandwala (Khar), 2733 S's. Padma Chandulal Chinal (Khar), 2734 Bro. Madhusudan Mansilal (Khar), 2738 S's. Usha Chimanlal Mehta (Khar), 2739 Sis. Saroja A. Doodbhate (Matunga).

COMPANIONS: 254 Bro. Prabhakar Vaman Phadke (Ahmednagar), 255 Bro. Mnu Barjori Desai (Navsari), 253 Bro. B. Sudershan (Trimulgherry), 257 Bro. J. P. Anta (Poonja), 253 Sis. Norah David (Bombay 9), 259 Bro. Madhukar Vinayak Mantri (Dadar), 260 Sis. Gool T. R. Mehta (Dadar).

ASSOCIATES: 264 Bro. Lal D. Sainani (Khar), 265 Shri Urmila Mehta (Khar), 266 Syt. M. Jacob (Girgaum), 267 Bro. S. N. Namle (Vile Parle).

These names will be continued next time. Those who do not find their names mentioned must report at once, please.

SHORT NOTES.

Sisters Anila Desai and Sultana Ahmed and Brothers M. D. Batiwala and James Lewis Pareira have won prizes in the last jolly competition of completing Fido's sketch.

Replies to various correspondents shall be given in the next issue. In the meanwhile, individual enquiries have been replied to through individual letters.

The May issue of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper—is ready. Its specimen copy could be had from the Manager, 31 Tribhavan Road Bombay 4 by sending him two annas stamps.

In the Al-India Children's Association children under 12 years can join as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Companions. Elders willing to be helpful also can join as other Associates or Patrons.

Please send for full particulars stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine p's stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address:—

Dada—"Gullistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"The Monarch of all I survey". Photo by Dr. B. B. Hingorani.

CAN YOU FINISH THIS PICTURE?



Our artist thought you would like to finish this picture for him. He has put in a lot of dots to help. Just join dot number 1 to dot number 2, then 2 to 3, and so on, until you come to dot number 33. I am sure you will not find this hard. You will have a nice surprise when you come to the last dot and see what you have drawn. After you have completed it, you may as well send it on to me with your age, name and full address, all girls and boys studying up to Matric. And who knows you may win a prize! But be sure that it reaches me within a fortnight. Members of our Association should also mention their Certificate Number and the others should enclose an anna stamp as entry fee, please.

Touring India In A Bullock-Cart

(Continued from page 7)

it, and I will see that it gets to H. E. the Governor in Council and if the Provincial Government can't do anything, it can then be taken to the Central Government, but remember, you all must stand by your signatures," I said and all agreed.

The petition was duly written and that evening the boys rolled up in full force, among those present were a schoolmaster and a member of the local board.

I read aloud what I had written, strict silence being observed while I read. When I had concluded, I looked at the faces before me, laid down the petition on the table and dipping my pen into the ink, I held it out. "Come and sign," I said. I had taken a bold step and tested the courage of these boys, but not one stepped forward to affix his signature. "Put your signature first," said one, and without hesitation I complied with the request, yet no one moved. "What's the matter?" I asked. "Don't you want to sign this and get the rights you are clamouring for? You spoke a lot, but when the time comes for you to stand by your statements, you fail," I challenged. "No, my dear boys, men like you are no use to India. We want men who will stand by their word and find work for themselves, not men who fear, and who want somebody else to get them work," I concluded, and tore up the petition I had written and set fire to it. The boys, quietly and very shame-facedly wishing "good night," returned to their several homes. Here ends our stay at Buxar—the last town in the "Land of Dacoits."

CHAPTER III.

We Enter The United Provinces

Early next morning we left for Ghazipur. Crossing the Ganges near the famous Buxar Gaoi, we stepped out on to a pot-holed road, and after two days of jolting arrived at Ghazipur, to find all schools closed and the temperature registering 119 in the shade.

The District Board Chairman had permitted us free occupation of the bungalow till the end of June, as it was too hot to travel. The day before we left, the Secretary and six men with sticks drove up in a car. The Secretary demanded rent for one week. I showed him the chairman's order, but he paid no heed. Taking the order with me and the Secretary's letter demanding rent, I sought the aid of the District Magistrate, who was very puzzled, as to why such action had been taken. Next day he very kindly called all parties concerned to his court and matters were discussed. It transpired that, without a proper committee meeting, the chairman should not have given such an order, also the Secretary should have been informed. The District Magistrate settled matters. "The gentleman is not to blame, the mistake lies entirely with the District Board and the chairman should know the rules better. Please the gentleman is harassed no further, he is leaving for Benares to-morrow morning," said the District Magistrate, and so we proceeded on to Benares, the road as usual abominable.

We had gone as far as Deokali, and at this village had halted to get some drinking water. "Will you and the memsaheb not hon-

our me by having some tea at my humble home," said a man who was standing by, "I am a poor man and shall feel very happy." "Thank you," I said and we followed him to his home. While having tea at this poor man's hut, a well-dressed Indian came up to us and wishing us the time of day handed me a letter. It was from the Zemindar of Deokali inviting us to tea and dinner. The Zemindar Sahib, was indeed a charming host and we had a most sumptuous dinner. This Zemindar is the son of a late Deputy Collector, but prefers his lands to the glitter and temptations of the big cities.

Sights Of Benares

There were still a few days be-

It was not a cold and frosty morning, when we left Allahabad on the morning of Thursday 25th July, but it was decidedly "mirky o'head."

We had left Allahabad a few miles behind, when across the open plains could be seen the wind driven rain coming upon us. A police station ahead on the starboard bow? Could we make it before we were swamped out?—no such luck! Half a furlong more—woof! a gush of breeze and a veritable curtain of rain. Just able to see the building, I steered "Buster" in.

"Sub-Inspector, can you give us a shelter, please," I shouted to make myself audible. The "Sub" jumped up from his desk where he had been seated writing. "Yes, drive in there, it's the best place for the present," he shouted back, and I drove into the stable. It rained steadily for about two hours the compound of the Police

able at this "starting and stopping" business. We were just about to move off from a small hotel, where we had made enquiries for accommodation, when we and some passers-by were startled by a shrill scream and a cackle. Nothing serious I assure you, it was only, some smart ladies and the driver of a beautiful car,

which drew up near by, expressing their amusement at seeing us in a bullock cart! I turned to Florrie "The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind" I said. As silence followed the remark we moved on to the Ashram, when the hotel proprietor, had said, he was sure we could find accommodation.

In A Christian Ashram

Enquiring our way we arrived at the Ashram, and were cordially received by Brother Jay and his disciples. This Ashram is the outcome of the spiritual work conducted by Dr. Stanley Jones. There is, as far as I am aware, also a similar Ashram at Dehra Dun. "Abandon all caste and creed, ye who enter here" is the motto of this Ashram, and a banner with this inscription is prominently displayed. We spent six enjoyable days at the Ashram, receiving every kindness and hospitality from its inmates. (To be continued on Sunday next.)

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE?

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SERMON ON THE MOUNT: EXTRA SPECIAL NAZI EDITION

A Germanised version of the Sermon on the Mount has been provided by the former Reich's Bishop, Mueller, Nazi head of the German Evangelical Church. He has taken from the original everything which might be calculated to shock a good Nazi. Examples:

AUTHORISED.

"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

* * * * *
"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

* * * * *
"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."

The teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, which is most objectionable to good Nazis is that about offering the left cheek after the right has been smitten. The Nazi version reads:

"Should a comrade slap thee in the face in his excitement, it is not always the right thing to hit back immediately. It is more manly to keep an imperturbable poise. Then the comrade will probably be ashamed of himself."

NAZI.

"Happy is he who always maintains good comradeship, for he will be successful in the world."

* * * * *
"Happy is he who bears sorrow with manliness. He will have strength and not despair or lose courage."

* * * * *
"Happy are they who keep peace with their compatriots: they fulfil God's will."

fore the school's opened and taking up our quarters at the Carlton Hotel, Benares, I called on the Municipality. A fifty box order, —cheers! that would keep us busy a few days!

We took the opportunity offered us by a friend we had met previously at Ghazipur, and who was also stopping at the Carlton, of taking a river trip and seeing the sights of Benares. From the river a picturesque view meets your gaze, but—"Oh Benares! when will you ever clean up those dirty and smelling streets?"

And while yet at Benares down came the rain, much to the relief of all—at last that scorching heat would be at an end! That first downpour, by jove! it was refreshing!

After our fifteen days' stay at Benares, we travelled via Jaunpur to Allahabad, arriving in the rain and just two days before H. E. the Viceroy visited the town on his way to Calcutta. Gay were the decorations along the streets and all was in readiness. A drizzle set in, Their Excellencies passed and down came the rain, torrents, spilling all those beautiful decorations, which must have cost thousands, and all for a matter of two hours!—to say nothing of the urchins, who helped themselves to much of those decorations.

Station being ankle deep in water. After the rain had ceased, the "Sub" and his men came splashing across the grounds to see us. Great was their curiosity and amusement.

Hectic Days In Cawnpore

Leaving the Police Station, we proceeded to Fatehpur and then on to Cawnpore. Here two Carnivals were in full swing and we arranged for a booking with one of them for one week. This engagement and a booking for one night at the "Bristol" Cafe helped us considerably.

Heavens! we did have a hectic time at Cawnpore. It was here that I decided to fix advertisements on the sides of my cart, and within three days had obtained the advertisements of the North West Tannery and Cawnpore Woollen Mills better known as Laliml. These two advertisements added considerably to our income and helped us to obtain the odds and ends which human beings are forever in need.

Fifteen days after our arrival at Cawnpore we cheerfully steered for Lucknow via Umso. No Traveller's Bungalow here, no suitable accommodation available. Hazrat-gun, the main thoroughfare, was traversed twice in search of a place. "Buster was getting irrit-

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19, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Taxi And The Distributist

In this article the writer although he does not officially belong to the Distributist organization, applies the distributist criterion to a situation that affects not a single class but a variety of individualistic 'small men' for which the present-day capitalistic organizational technique has no place.

He would rather interpret distributism as a mental attitude so brilliantly expounded by the Chester-Belloc group (which includes Ezra Pound) mainly through "G.K.'s Weekly"—an attitude wrongly associated with Messrs. Chesterton and Belloc's literary romanticism (an ill-defined term) and catholicism.

The irony of the situation is that, while Lord Linlithgow was fraternizing (if such a term might be used in this connection), with peasants from the districts in demonstration of the well-featured interest his Lordship is reported to take in the Indian agriculturist, a class of men like that of the Bombay taxi-drivers, which, after all, does not differ in any essential respects from the agriculturists, should have been allowed to be excluded from the benevolence of the quasi-paternal viceregal notice.

The Individual.

That interest, one takes it, was not quite sentimental and it is easy enough to prove that the peasant is the first cousin to the man who, instead of digging the earth, either as hired labourer (and most peasants at the present moment are that, if not worse), or a small holder in a much split uneconomic guntha holding, earns his precious living by plying a taxi. From a distributist viewpoint, at any rate, the taxi-cab driver is in the class of the small-holder and his interests ought inevitably to commend themselves, unless we are mistaken about it, in the distinctly distributist sympathies of the new Viceroy. It is quite possible that the recent strike might be mixed up with the industrial strike, which is regarded with an almost superstitious suspicion as a step in the graduated gymnastics of the social revolution.

Fish, Fowl and....

The taxi-driver is not an industrial slave and although he is like most of us, a proletarian in the last analysis (after the so-called Marxist jargon) he represents, it seems to me, a class for which neither Right nor Left has any theoretical use. Comrade Stalin, while admiring the revolutionary potentialities of the taxi-driver, would hesitate to admit him into any unambiguous theoretical position, while his prototype in the capitalist order would prefer to pin the badge on to the driver's cap of a corporation, which he honours by his corpulent dictatorship. The taxi-driver is not a capitalist in the only and capitalist sense of that term. I am stressing the distinction because the position described by the strike appears to me to be typical of the process that is motivated by certain trends: elimination of the individual, the small holder, whether hawker, artisan or artist.

Roles Reversed.

The ordinary citizen is amazed at the almost virulently Bolshevik attitude of the authorities, who seem to have gone trade-unionists (English style) in their insistence on a tariff based on the solicitude for 'living wage.' The citizen asks for nothing better

Swallowing Up The Individual—A Trend

(By DISTRIBUTIST)

than that the tariff should be lowered: it means better and greater value for his or her cash and the legitimate function of the police, in his or her opinion, is that of looking after the duties for which these gentlemen are paid. Suppose the taxi-driver wants to ruin himself. Surely, he has the freedom to do it within the limits set by the requirements of the public conveyance regularities. The police may not pass machines not kept in trim consistently with conformation to the passing test. The point involved in the argument lacks in logic unquestionably on the side of authority.

Hurrah for the Leash!

The taxi-drivers deserve the sympathy of the public because they represent the distributist ideal of the individual's right to exist, while powerful amalgams,

corporations, limited and unlimited companies launched with monopoly, organisations of purely capitalistic origin, are carrying on a systematic drive against individual enterprise which with all its risks is much too preferable to healthy-minded people to easy slavery, is being made difficult to-day and the day is not far distant when every street-dog that roams the public avenues shall be decorated with an owner's collar. Huge corporations would swallow up everybody and everything and everybody will be a slave owned by an impersonal master, a robot owned by a robot-master. And is the small car plutocrat quite sure that that pride of his little wife and two children would not be commandeered and driven away into the depot of a corporation, which functions in the name of that motor-car-owning bourgeois himself, in the inter-

ests of his little wife's and two children's safety? We will be carried on leash not, alas, by the owneresses of little pekinese but by mouthless horrors such as the Surrealists paint, creatures without human faces; and our souls would be squeezed so that decent dividends might be paid.....

SALESMAN FOR PEACE

The king received M. Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

M. Avenol, 55, bald, wealthy, a Frenchman might be called the world's chief travelling salesman for peace.

He is constantly travelling around European capitals trying to solve some quarrel or other.

He is seldom quoted, makes few speeches, is exceedingly discreet, and just how much he accomplishes only diplomatic insiders can tell.

He has been with the League since 1923, first as Deputy-General and, since the retirement of Sir Eric Drummond in 1933, as Secretary-General.

His election came by a vote of 42 to 1 in the League Assembly.



TO COMFORT AND INVIGORATE

In health and illness, during the days of convalescence or strenuous work, Huschke's Cologne Water will be the perfect refresher. Use it in bath and wash bowl, dab it on forehead and temples to relieve feverishness and headache, nerve strain and fatigue.

Huschke's Cologne Water

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLE

Anxiety is felt in South County Wexford over the fate of a pigeon. All the great mathematicians of Ireland, in the elementary schools and elsewhere, are asked to come to the rescue.

It seems that there is a pole which is 30 feet high and tapering from a circumference of 3 feet at the bottom to one foot at the top.

A ribbon half an inch wide is wound round the pole, so closely that the pole is covered.

The pigeon catches the ribbon at one end, flies round and round the pole unwinding the ribbon. How far does the pigeon fly by the time she has the ribbon stripped from the pole?

Stratosphere

Professor Piccard is offering one passenger ticket for his next ascent to stratosphere. Price of ticket—£20,000.

Piccard's first ascent, May 1931 reached height of ten miles.

Second ascent, August, 1932, reached 10½ miles.

Present record held by Captain W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson of the American Army. They reached 74,000 feet—just over 14 miles—November, 1935.

PHARAOHS

Lancashire scientist discovers very ancient Egyptian tomb believed to date from period of First Dynasty.

New discovery will revive superstition of "curse of the Pharaohs." Alleged curse—"Death shall come on swift wings to him that toucheth the tomb of a Pharaoh."

Superstition encouraged by series of sudden deaths among party responsible for opening Tutankhamen's tomb. (Tut was at least 2,000 years after the First Dynasty.) Lord Carnarvon, one of leaders of party, died six weeks after tomb was opened. His half-brother died next year. Five archaeologists died while work was in progress.

Egyptologists scoff at superstition. Their chief argument—Howard Carter, chief of excavators, is still alive.

MAN CREATES NEW FORMS OF LIFE

Soviet Scientist's Astounding Experiments: Produces Many Varieties Of Insects With X-Rays

MOSCOW.

Progress in the study of mutation of the species has progressed to the point where man can now, within limits, assume the role of creator and himself produce new varieties of life, it was stated by Dr. Hermann J. Muller of the University of Texas who, for the past three years, has been experimenting in Moscow as head of the Department of Mutation and the Gene of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Dr. Muller, who is recognized as one of the world's foremost geneticists, made this statement in an interview explaining recent discoveries in the field of evolution by himself and his Soviet co-workers. These discoveries have been in part paralleled in America by Dr. Calvin B. Bridges of the California Institute of Technology.

In his laboratories here Dr. Muller has been producing new varieties of the fruit fly by shooting at chromosomes with X-rays, causing changes in cells structures which produce striking alterations in form, coloration and physiological functioning. In this manner Dr. Muller is producing swiftly and on a large scale mutations which nature produces haltingly and at rare intervals.

A NEW TECHNIQUE.

By selection of desired types among mutations thus artificially produced, Dr. Muller and his co-workers are able to create new and more and more complicated forms of life which reproduce their own kind. Thus varieties of the fruit fly have been produced with curiously shaped eyes and wings and blond and brunette coloration, whereas the normal fruit fly is somewhere in between. "However," said Dr. Muller, "we cannot at this stage, and perhaps not for a very long time, produce new types to order without resorting to a process of selection similar to nature's. What we have accomplished so far is to develop a technique for increasing the number of genes, which are the bearers of hereditary characteristics and form the basis of life. This increases the range of changes available for selection."

DESIRABLE TYPES

"Most variations are detrimental, and we cannot control the type of variations produced. However, we can search extensively for rare and desirable types among the many variations thus produced, then multiply these and finally combine them by crossing them into a superior type. Man should be able to improve vastly upon nature's results now that he knows more about the ways of the gene."

One variation in the fruit fly—bar-shaped eyes—discovered some years ago, has been analyzed here by Dr. Muller and his co-workers and found to be caused by an increase in the number of genes. They have produced similar cases by X-rays.

These studies demonstrating the manner in which new genes are produced are another example of two scientists far apart arriving independently and almost simultaneously at the same discovery.

A stir was created in America by the publication by Dr. Bridges

in the Feb. 28 issue of Science of his discovery of a microscopically visible structure within cells giving rise to the peculiar mutation in the fruit fly. His experiment showed that the new genes causing the peculiar bar-shaped eye did not arise through spontaneous generation but by the duplication of genes already present.

The same discovery was announced in the Jan. 26 issue of the Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. by Dr. Muller.

Studies by Dr. Muller and his associates, according to this article, which was dated Dec. 15, 1935 "revealed the presence of a minute section of bar-containing chromosome in addition to the material present in normal."

"It seemed identical with a section directly adjacent to it as we had expected on theoretical grounds and it has been no doubt derived by the duplication of that section," the article added.

Explaining the significance of these parallel discoveries Dr. Muller said that they go far to clear up one of the mysteries of the evolutionary process—the origin of new genes. Another mystery—how the genes themselves are changed, which is another way whereby new types of life can be produced—remains to be solved.

Tokio General's Parables

Major-General Matsumuro, the new "Lawrence of Manchuria," spoke in parables of the Sino-Japanese situation when he was interviewed.

China is sick, he said and must trust an expert doctor. To change doctors constantly is useless.

Japan, he added, is a steadily-rising lake and China the surrounding fields. There are two ways of regulating the overflow.

(a) To dam it up until the lake bursts through and devastates the fields.

(b) To control and drain it off through the "sluice" of Japanese goodwill, the result in this case being "proper irrigation and prosperity."

POISON GAS

Italian use of poison gas in Abyssinia has aroused indignation all over the world.

Poison gas first used by Spartans in 429 B.C. (produced from pitch and sulphur and burning charcoal). Sulphur fumes recommended by Lord Dundonald for use against Russians at siege of Sebastopol, 1854. Suggestion was rejected by British Government.

Five varieties of poison gas—aphysiating (choking); toxic (poisoning); lachrymatory (tear gas); vesicant (blistering); stercutatory (sneezing).

Most effective gas during War was yperite (mustard gas). Hard to detect and persistent, it is both aphysiating and vesicant. Lewisite invented by Lewis, (of American Army) is an improvement (?) on yperite. Has all its qualities, and is toxic in addition. Smells of geraniums.

Coronation To Be Televised

Although the B.B.C. cannot yet name a day on which the new high-definition television service will be inaugurated from the Alexandra Palace, London, plans are already being discussed for televising next year's outstanding events.

The Coronation will, it is almost certain, be televised.

The B.B.C. is anxious not to be too ambitious, but the occasion is of such historic importance as not to be missed.

If permission can be obtained there will also be television relays of next year's Grand National, Cup Final and Derby.

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JAI DAYAL KARAM CHAND JAIN, Varjivan Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay.

Conundrums

IN what way are the North and South Poles and an English coin whose value is half a cent alike?

2. The light end of what familiar object is the heaviest?

3. Why is it easy to avoid becoming thirsty by carrying a watch?

4. In what way are a boy or girl under legal age and a coal-digger alike?

5. In what way are the leader of an orchestra, a railroad train and a motor bus alike?

6. What comes in pairs and always walks on one foot?

7. What has no head yet always wears a hood?

8. What do two nines and two eights make?

(Solution on page 48)



TOM'S SONG
MADE A
GREAT
HIT -
A LYRIC
TO BE
SUNG
AGAIN
AND
AGAIN.

Hidden Country

THOMAS HOWLAND HOOT spent several years abroad studying music. Upon returning to his home city he sought a career in music. Although he failed to reach his goal in all particulars, he did score one hit as a songwriter.

Can you discover from a study of the drawing the name of the country in which Henry received his musical education?

(Solution on page 48)

THIRD DEGREE MANDATES

Legal Conundrum In League Circles

Recent questions in the House of Commons, asking for the Government's assurance that in no circumstances would British colonies or mandated territories be surrendered, give special interest to a description by Mr. A.P.G. Ransome of the complicated legal machinery involved in the transfer of a Mandate from one power to another.

The Mandates themselves were granted to the various Mandatory Powers, Mr. Ransome writes, by the Supreme Council of the Allies and are of three types, known as the "A," "B" and "C" mandates. The "A" Mandates apply to those territories inhabited by peoples which, although unable for a time to stand alone, require only administrative advice and assistance.

The "B" and "C" Mandates consist of the former colonies of Germany, both African and Pacific.

In the case of the "B" Mandates the Mandatory Power is responsible for the administration of the territories, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion and the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade; which prohibit

the raising of native armies for purposes other than police work and territorial defence; and which secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

In the case of the "C" Mandates the Mandatory Power administers the territories under its own laws as integral portions of its own territories, subject to the conditions laid down for the "B" Mandates, except that there is no obligation to provide equal opportunities for trade and commerce to other Members of the League.

The essence of the Mandatory system is that of divided responsibility, and from that division has sprung many an absorbing legal argument. But one of the questions has lately assumed a new significance. It is that of the possibility of a transfer of a Mandate, and the conditions under which such transfer can take place.

POWERS OF WITHDRAWAL

It is clear, in the first place, that in this respect all classes of Mandates are alike. The same

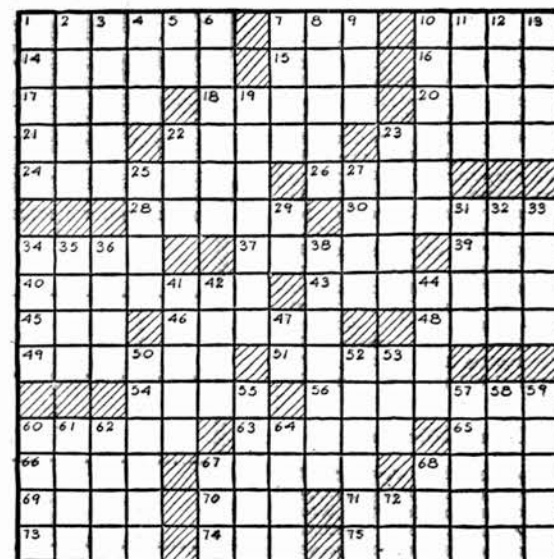
Solve the New Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Settle.
- 7—Wily.
- 16—Rotating pieces.
- 14—In medieval romance what island was "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise"?
- 15—Bind.
- 16—Leave out.
- 17—Wrongful act.
- 18—What constellation is between Pisce and Taurus?
- 19—Feminine name.

- 63—What is the last name of the screen actress who starred in "Anna Karenina"?
- 66—Conjuration.
- 66—Tropical plant.
- 67—Central part.
- 68—Sik gossamer stuff.
- 69—One who imitates.
- 70—Tavern.
- 71—Director.
- 73—Foundation.
- 74—Greek letter.
- 75—Kingdom.

- 21—Bellow.
- 22—Pond.
- 23—Mark of omission.
- 24—Exceeding all others.
- 25—Madley.
- 26—Aromatic herb.
- 28—Who wrote "An American Tragedy"?
- 41—In Greek mythology, the goddess of peace.
- 63—Sowing implements.
- 44—In this place.
- 47—Therefore.
- 56—What Hindu poet is a winner of the Nobel Award?
- 55—Small quantity.
- 53—Time in Guido's poem.
- 55—Authorized representative.
- 47—Date of the Upper Nile.
- 45—Internal.
- 63—Worship.
- 66—Pierced with a dagger.
- 61—Dark of the paper mulberry.
- 62—Greek god of war.
- 64—Frog.
- 67—Bastion.
- 68—To bend and lay over.
- 73—The square of the body of any size of type.



- 21—High priest of Israel.
- 22—Fruit of the oak.
- 23—Beneath.
- 24—Of what county in Texas is Miami the county seat?
- 26—Of sound mind.
- 28—The contrabass.
- 30—Frightened.
- 34—Shell.
- 37—Calcutta is the commercial center of what country?
- 39—Poem.
- 40—Cutting off of the final syllable.
- 43—The Sistine Madonna of what artist is in the Dresden Gallery?
- 45—Transmission.
- 46—Elevate.
- 48—Sea eagle.
- 49—Falter.
- 51—That which lubricates.
- 54—Part shaped like a handle.
- 56—What is the missing name: The largest province of Prussia is German—?
- 60—Platform for performances.

- VERTICAL
- 1—In the future.
- 2—Convex molding.
- 3—Indian of Brazil.
- 4—In a haughty mood.
- 6—Towards.
- 1—Makes into law.
- 7—Ariste.
- 8—Legal claims.
- 9—Affirmative.
- 10—Part of the eyeball.
- 11—Among.
- 12—Small sum of money.
- 13—Heavenly body.
- 15—Who wrote the opera, "The Barber of Seville"?
- 22—Constellation.
- 23—Remove the cover.
- 25—Declines.
- 27—Continent.
- 28—Sacred cist of ancient Egypt.



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(Solution of this puzzle will appear in next Sunday's issue).



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Producing a Giant Match by Magic

THE amateur magician takes an ordinary safety match-box from his pocket, opens it and extracts a match. But the match is nine inches in length and of proportionate thickness!

The box must be prepared beforehand by cutting the inner end of the drawer and making a V shaped space in the bottom of the cover, running from the end toward the center.

The giant match is up the conjurer's left sleeve.

With his right hand the magician places the box in his other hand and moving toward the wrist, grasps the end of the match and draws it forward. The drawer of the box is opened and the right hand slides the box back into the left hand so that the end of the giant match comes inside. Then

reaching into the box, he draws the match directly through.

Instead of a dummy match, a match with a metal head may be used. A hole in the metal head enables the performer to insert the head of a small match, and to strike it on the box, after the production of the large match. Whenever the trick is to be done, the head is prepared.

It is also possible to obtain giant safety matches by the box. One of these can be used for the production instead of an imitation.

Power automatically surrenders its Mandate.

It will be seen, therefore, that the transfer of a Mandate from one Power to another is no simple an easy process. A transfer could be carried out only through the voluntary surrender by the Mandatory Power of its Mandate, and by a fresh grant by the League Council of a new Mandate to a State at that time a member of the League of Nations.

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DAFFODIL ISLE OF ENGLAND

Two Million Blooms Ex- ported Daily From Scilly

From the Land's End, which is the most westerly point of Cornwall and of England, the Isles of Scilly can be seen on a clear day low down upon the Atlantic horizon, writes A. K. Hamilton Jenkin in "Coming Events." The flower-growing industry which is now the life blood of these islands is a comparatively new one. It is true that for centuries daffodils and other spring flowers had been growing there wild, but it was not until 1871 that anyone thought of selling them.

In that year a certain Mr. Trevellick picked a few bunches and sent them off to Covent Garden market in an old hat box! The money which he received proved that there was something in this new business, and so the industry began. Nowadays in the height of the season thirty or forty tons of flowers are not infrequently sent across by the steamer in one day—the equivalent of two million blooms.

The flower-grower's year begins about the middle of summer when sections of the bulb fields are lifted in regular rotation, and the bulbs are divided and replanted. As soon as the autumn gales begin, the islanders are busy raking in the harvest of seaweed from the beaches. Used as a manure, this has a stimulating effect upon the bulbs.

By the end of December, the green stalks are standing a foot or more high, and soon after the first buds begin to appear. From January to May, in the Scilly Islands, everyone is picking flowers, packing flowers and talking flowers. Men, women and children all have a hand in the business. Even the schools often close for a few weeks so that the boys and girls can lend their help.

LOVELIEST SIGHT.

The stems are not cut, but nipped off with the finger tips, the men letting their nails grow long on purpose. After picking, the buds are taken into "glass houses" to open. Here, indeed, one may see one of the most lovely sights in the world—masses of white and yellow blooms stacked up in such profusion that the eye aches in looking on so much color. As soon as the flowers are ready, the women begin the work of bunching and tying them. Twelve stems go to a bunch, and some of the girls will tie twelve hundred bunches in a day. Finally, the flowers are placed in boxes, with little pillows of paper under their heads so that they may rest easily on their long journey.

DIONNE "QUINTS" TO FACE CAMERA

Ol'va Dionne indicated that he and his wife would be receptive to overtures for their appearance with their five older children in motion pictures, but he denied a report they had already signed a contract with Universal Studio.

Charles Rogers of the Hollywood Film Company was reported to have said the Dionnes had been signed for a picture titled, "Where Are My Children?" A picture starring the Dionne quintuplets had its premiere recently.

The father of the five famous babies said, however, any picture in which he and other members of his family might appear would be considered only after the story had approval of himself and his wife. He said too, transportation of his elder children to Hollywood would present a problem.

The next move, he said, rests with officials of the film company. It was reported in North Bay, to-day that a representative of Universal Pictures was there to

THE CARPENTER'S PUZZLE



THE contract to make repairs on the Blinkville school is no bed of roses, as Zeke Ol-boy has found. Since the building is locked over the week end, Zeke has to make his repairs while the

school is in session and you can be assured that he has a very interested crowd of onlookers around recess time. When Zeke was called upon to mend a small opening on the schoolhouse stoop, he brought a load of wood with him. For Zeke has to furnish his own material and he could not see why he should buy new lumber, when he might use some of the odds and ends of

timber he has about his shop.

Zeke patiently tried one piece after another to the accompaniment of shouts of advice from the watching pupils. None of the pieces would fit the opening. All were too small. Zeke was about to return to his shop for more material, when Puzzle Pete stepped forward and said he could help Zeke solve his puzzle. Selecting a small square of wood, Pete explained that he could cut the piece into two equal parts and using only one of them he would make it fit. Zeke looked incredulous, but, knowing Pete's reputation as a

puzzlist, handed the boy the saw. The result of Pete's dissection made a great hit with the spectators, but it was the last straw for the long-suffering Zeke, who chased Pete off the lot with a stick. If you guess Pete's method of dissection, you will realize the reason for Zeke's wrath. Remember there's a catch to it, so "watch your step" and be on your guard against the clever trap set to snare the unwary.

A Domino Trick

THAT old set of domino blocks is a source of some good tricks. Try this one.

Secretly select a domino from a complete set of blocks; note its spots and put in your pocket. Then shuffle well the remaining dominoes and arrange them according to the ordinary rules of domino games.

Now announce that you can tell, without looking at the dominoes laid out on the table, the two numbers on the two extreme ends of the domino line. These two numbers should correspond with the number of spots on the "secret" domino which you have hidden.

Each time you perform this trick choose a different secret domino.

(For solution of this puzzle see page 48)

Tongue - Twisters

HOW many times can you rapidly repeat the following rhymes without making a mistake?

No one needs to light a night-light
On a light night like tonight.
For a night-light's light's a slight

light.
And tonight's a night that's light.
When tonight's light's like to-

night's light.
It is really not quite right.
To light night-lights with their

slight lights.
On a light night like tonight.

ANAGRAMS FROM AN ALBUM

DO you remember those old autograph albums in which girls and boys used to ask their friends to inscribe some appropriate verses?

Peter Pixie came across one of these albums the other day and made anagram puzzles of some of the familiar verses which he printed on a huge slate. The 48 letters are to be re-arranged to spell the 13 words of the album verses.

How Many Mice

IF a room has eight corners in each of which there is a mouse and before each mouse there are seven other mice and a mouse sitting on each mouse's tail, how many mice are there in the room altogether?

Most persons who try to figure out the answer to this question usually say there are 30 mice or some such number.

How many mice do you say there are in the room?

A Test of Strength

TAKE a toothpick, place it under the first finger, over the second and under the third finger of either one of your hands.

Now try to break the toothpick merely by pressure from the first and third fingers. It may not be as easy as you think.

(Solution appears on page 48)

continue discussion of a contract with the parents but this could not be confirmed.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

One difficulty which it has been suggested would be encountered in making a talking movie of the Dionnes would be the fact the mother speaks little English. Dionne and the five elder children are bilingual.

The Dionnes spoke of their enjoyment of their recent trip to New York. They visited a night club, a Broadway hit show, a number of other show places but the most impressive memory they brought back was of a visit to the waterfront, where they had their



first glimpse of ocean going liners—in fact, their first real glimpse of shipping on a large scale.

Dionne declined to comment on the news that his letter addressed to King Edward VIII had eventually found its way into the hands of Welfare Minister Croll of Ontario, guardian of the quintuplets. Dionne had written to the King requesting that custody of the five infant girls be restored to him.

The neighbourhood of the Defoe Hospital and the Dionne home—stead presents a desolate picture

at this time of year, the transition period between winter and spring. In some places, the snow has melted to disclose muddy fields and roads, and in others, miniature lakes cover the fields.

The road from Callander to the hospital is almost impassable in places, and in others, mud runs are several inches in depth.

Within a few weeks, however, preparations for the expected influx of tourists will begin. As yet there is no sign of unusual activity around the hospital or the Dionne home.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



Everything sprouts and grows in the Spring. Year's park seat.

"Many of the finest remedies for ailments are very old." As old as the hills, says an exchange.

Socialist Father: "What do you mean by playing truant? What makes you stay away from school?"

Son: "Class hatred, father."

"Oatmeal, oatmeal—every day oatmeal!" lamented while:

"Yes," said Fred, "no wonder they call it a serial."

Magistrate: "Did you say that the culprits used high words?"

Witness: "Well, their voices were pitched high—but the words they used were extremely low."

Harrington: "He didn't even ask me to take a seat."

Carrington: "He probably looked upon you as a standing joke."

Beginner—What's the matter with my game?

Golf Pro—Well, first you will have to unlearn all you know about the game. It'll take only a minute.

Footpad—"And now I'll trouble you to take off that suit of clothes."

Jones—"Thanks, awfully, only for you my wife would have made me wear it for two years more."

He: "May I have a kiss from those ruby-red lips?"

She: "No, but you can have a box on the ears from my lily-white hand."—En Rolig Half Timma, Gothenborg.

"I should like to buy some nice new novels, please."

"Do you wish something light?" asked the clerk.

"It doesn't matter, really. I have my car with me."

"Have you any objection to a whisky and soda, Sandy?"

"Never heard of it!"

"What! Never heard of a whisky and soda?"

"No an objection."

He had been in business in London and was left a small village shop. He decided to run the shop himself, and was anxious to keep abreast of city business.

It happened that a prospective customer asked: "May I see some of your pipes?"

The shopkeeper replied in business like tones: "Gas, water, drain tobacco, or bag sir?"

"Was the plaintiff," asked the lawyer, cross-examining, in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"Come, come. You don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said the witness dryly, "There happened to be with him when he was alone."

* * * *

An old fellow, crossing the Atlantic, was leaning over the rail when the information fiend tapped him on the shoulder.

"Sir," he said, with a wave of his hand, "do you know that if the earth were flattened out the sea would be miles deep all over the world?"

"Well," he replied.

The old fellow looked impressed. "If you catch anyone flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot. I can't swim!"

* * * *

A young woman, who seemed to be having her first experience in a bank, approached the counter and gave the cashier a cheque for a large amount which she wanted cashed.

"How do you wish the money?" he inquired.

"Oh," replied the young woman, in some confusion, "I'll just hold out my hand and you can put the money in it."

* * * *

A public school boy secreted a barrel of beer in his study and made good use of it. At last the house-master heard of it and sent for him.

The student's defence was that his doctor had ordered him beer each day as a tonic.

"Indeed," said the master, with sarcasm. "And may I inquire if it has improved your condition?"

"It has," replied the student. "When I first had the barrel I could scarcely lift it; now I can carry it with the greatest of ease."

* * * *

He was a furniture-remover's man, and his memory, he admitted, was "very convenient."

"No, I can't remember where Mr. Flit has taken his family and furniture."

"Come, now," said the debt collector; "he hasn't been gone a week, and you drove the van."

"Did I?"

"You know you did."

"And it's only a week ago?"

"Of course."

"Funny how easily a fellow forgets."

The collector offered him a ten-shilling note.

"That ought to rouse your memory," he remarked.

"It ought," admitted the other, "but mine's no ordinary memory, and it takes a lot of rousing. Why, it cost a pound to put it to sleep."

* * * *

The bus was starting in the midst of a torrent of rain, when the conductor put his head inside and inquired: "Will any gentleman get outside and oblige a lady?"

"She can come inside and sit on my knee, if she likes," said a passenger, jocularly, and, to his great surprise, in bounced a buxom woman, who forthwith appropriated the offered knee.

After a time the man got into conversation with his burden, and asked her where she was going.

On hearing her destination he exclaimed, "Bless me, that's my house!"

"Yes, sir," replied the woman, blushing; "I'm the new cook!"

The young woman was discussing the man she was going to marry.

"Surely you are not going to marry him just because he dances divinely," said her friend.

"Goodness, no. Harold is very clever at bridge, too."

* * * *

Two Irishmen were returning from a dance in a jolly mood. Out of town they came to a level-crossing. The gates were closed.

Stopping the car they settled down until the train should pass, but both were soon asleep.

With thundering wheels the express dashed past, causing them to open their eyes.

"I say," said one, "wasn't that a well-lighted village we passed through?"

"Yes," yawned his companion.

"an" did you notice that the first house was on fire?"

* * * *

The heavyweight boxer however entered the fur department of a shop to buy his wife a present.

"I want a set of furs," he began.

"That dark brown set in the window looks the sort of thing I'm looking for. But I don't want it if it's very expensive."

"Oh, you mean skunk?" said the assistant following the direction the boxer indicated.

He woke up two hours later in hospital!

* * * *

He contemplated sleeping at a small country inn, and was inclined to be fussy.

"Are you perfectly sure," he inquired, "that the sheets on the bed are quite clean?"

"Clean," cried the landlady, indignantly; "of course they are. They've just come back from the laundry. Feel them—they're still damp!"

* * * *

"Did Johnny take his medicine like a man?"

"Yes, he made an awful fuss."

* * * *

A captain and his chief engineer tired of endlessly debating which the ship could more easily dispense with, decided to change places for a day. The chief engineer ascended to the bridge and the captain dived into the engine-room.

After a couple of hours the captain appeared on deck covered with oil and soot.

"Chief!" he called. "You'll have to come down at once. I can't make her go."

"Of course you can't go," said the chief. "She is ashore."

* * * *

A young man went to Australia against his father's wishes. In one letter home he wrote:

"I have bought a car. First feather in my cap."

In another he wrote: "I have bought a farm. Another feather in my cap."

This went on for some time and always the son's letter finished with "another feather in my cap."

Later, the father received a letter which ran: "Dear dad, I am broke. Please send passage home."

The father replied: "Nothing doing. Take the feathers from your cap, stick them on your back, and fly home."



Householder: "We had a visit from one of your friends last night."

Burglar: "I know, I've just dropped in to see if you have any complaints."

* * * *

The young man was discussing his love again with a sympathetic friend.

"You say she partially returned your affections?" asked his friend.

"Yes; she sent back all my letters but kept the jewellery."

* * * *

"I could play bridge in my sleep," said the girl enthusiast.

"You do," murmured her partner.

* * * *

Lady—Pardon me, sir! Does my hat bother you?

Gent in Back—No, but it bothers my wife. She wants one like it.

* * * *

Sign on Scotch golf course: "Members will kindly refrain from picking up lost golf balls until they have stopped rolling."

* * * *

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Carpenter's Puzzle: The "catch" solution of the puzzle consists of cutting the square board to form two letters F's, one of which, of course, is prefixed to the word "IT" to spell the word "FIT."

Album Anagrams: The 48 letters are re-arranged to spell the words of the following verses:

Roses are red; violets are blue.
Sugar is sweet and so are you.

Square of Fractions: The 25 numbers are arranged in five horizontal rows as follows: First row—21 1/4, 30, 1 1/4, 10, 18 3/4. Second row—28 3/4, 6 1/4, 8 3/4, 17 1/2, 20. Third row—5, 7 1/2, 16 1/4, 25, 27 1/2. Fourth row—12 1/2, 15, 23 3/4, 26 1/4, 3 3/4. Fifth row—13 3/4, 22 1/2, 31 1/4, 2 1/2, 11 1/4.

Weight Puzzle: The drawing shows (1) that three black balls and two white balls balance four gray balls; (2) that one black ball balances one gray and one white ball. Therefore, three black balls balance three gray balls and three white balls. Replacing the three black balls with their equivalent in weight, three white and three gray balls, then three black balls and five white balls balance four gray balls.

Removing three gray balls from each side of the equation, it is seen that it takes five white balls to balance one black ball.

Hidden Country: The name of the concealed country is ITALY (HIT A LYric).

Conundrums: 1. Each is a far thing (farthing). 2. A match. 3. Because the watch has a spring in it. 4. They are minors (miners). 5. All have a conductor. 6. A shoe. 7. A motor car. 8. Two nines make two baseball teams and two eights make two football teams.

How Many Mice: There are eight mice in the room. Each mouse is sitting on its own tail and sees seven other mice all the time.



A GROUP PHOTO TAKEN AT THE PUNJAB MUSIC CONFERENCE AT MULTAN.

First row standing (from left to right): Shamlal Mehta, General Secretary; Bhagwan Das; Hira Nand, violinist; Dayal Das; Seth Narain Das; Shanti Narayan; Fateh Mohamad of Patiala; Pandit Brijlal of Hoshiarpur; Tulsi Das of Multan and J. N. Mallik. Sitting: Pt. Kaushi Ram of Ferozepore; Swami Darshanand of Gwalior; Professor Reubandas of Emerson College, violinist; L. Kalyan Das; Mehta Tek Chand; Pt. Mahadeo Parshad; Bhai Inayat of Amritsar; Master Dharam Pal of Hoshiarpur and Ghulam Ahmed of Patiala.

Third row: Rahim Baksh, tabla; Bal Gandharva Raghava Nand of Tara Kund; Lachmi Narain Ehamhani, musician and Kawe Khan, tabla.

Leading personalities at the All-India Khattri Conference held at Lucknow: (1) Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarandas, President; (2) Rai Bahadur L. Pragnarain Seth, Chairman of the Reception Committee and (3) Mr. Kishanchand Puri, General Secretary.

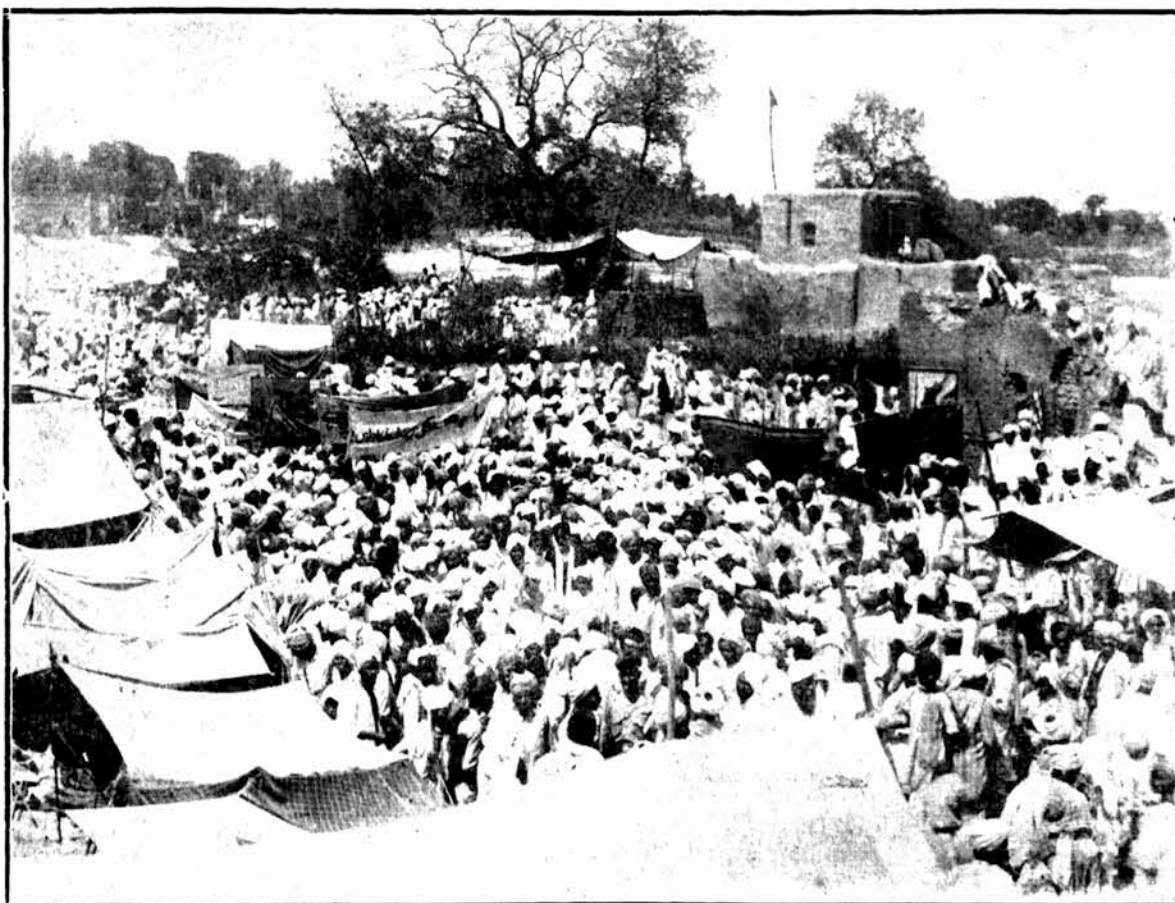
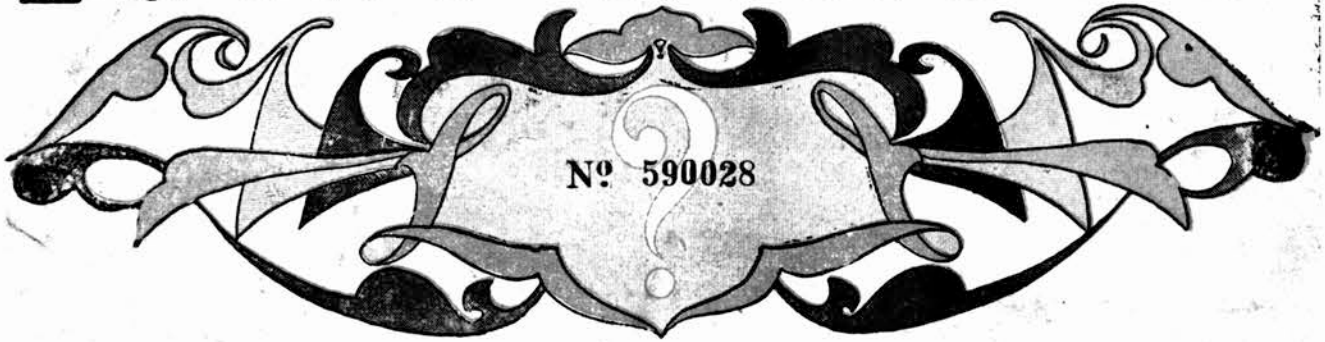


Photo shows hundreds of Kapurthala State peasants in procession at Kharar District, Jullundur, on April 12 last, to demonstrate against the excessive land revenue rates.

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